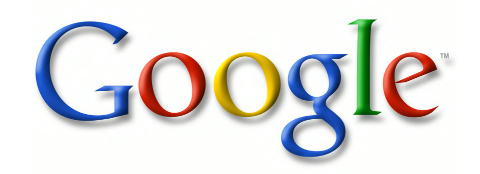

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VERGIL'S AENEID,

BOOK I.,

WITH

ERRATA.

For note on *Formae*, page 66, read—

Formae, objective genitive. The genitive is called *objective* when it is regarded as the *object* towards which the substantive on which it depends is directed: as, *amor patriae*, the love of country, *i.e.*, the love which we have for our country, where country is the "object" of our love. The objective genitive may have for signs such words as *in*, *for*, *with*, *regarding*, *done to*, &c.: as, *injuria spretae formae*, wrong done to her slighted beauty.

For note on *Danaum*, page 66, read—

Danaum is the old form of the gen., and is here "the subjective genitive." The genitive is called *subjective* when it is regarded as the *subject* from which the substantive on which it depends proceeds: as, *amor parentis*, the love of the parent, *i.e.*, the love which the parent has for us, where the parent is the "subject" who loves.

In page 137 insert—

Quamvis, adv. *Although*, *however*.

LONDON:
JOSEPH BOULTON & CO., CENTRAL SCHOOL DEPÔT,
4, WORSHIP STREET, AND PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.;
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & CO.; HAMILTON, ADAMS & CO.

1883.



VERGIL'S AENEID,

BOOK I.,

WITH

EXAMINATION PAPERS, NOTES AND VOCABULARY.

BY

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1883.


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PREFACE.

The Editor has aimed at simplicity in the Notes, avoiding difficult critical questions as being unsuited to the class of pupils for whom the book is intended. In the text he has retained the old style of spelling, in accordance with the practice of the University Examiners, but in the Papers and Notes has used the modern in order to accustom the pupils to the sight of words in both systems. In the Examination Papers attention has been drawn to the various Figures of Speech used by Virgil in the Aeneid, and also to the difficult scanning of a few lines, which questions, however, can be omitted by younger pupils at the discretion of the master. Particular reference has been made to the Geographical, Historical and Mythological allusions in the Aeneid, as it is essential that these should be known in order to gain a clear insight into the poet's descriptions. That these Papers may be practically useful in preparing pupils for the Local and other Examinations, very full questions have been set on the Genders and different cases of the Nouns, &c., and the principal parts of the Verbs. The Editor firmly believes that pupils well drilled in these Papers will be able to gain good places in the Class Lists.

J. R.

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ARGUMENT.

The story told in the First Book of the Aeneid is that of Aeneas, after the capture of Troy, who, having wandered nearly seven years in search of a new settlement, is driven to the coast of Libya by a tremendous storm, which was raised by Aeolus at the request of Juno, who had a strong feeling of hatred against the Trojans. On landing, Aeneas kills seven deer, which he distributes among his followers, and encourages them to hope for better things. Venus, his mother, intercedes with Jupiter on their behalf, and he unfolds to her the coming events, and predicts the greatness of the Roman Empire, which Aeneas is to found. She thereupon disguises herself as a maiden of the country, and goes forth to meet him. She informs him of the safety of the remaining portion of his fleet, and of his companions, and directs him to enter the city of Carthage, which Dido was then building. Encompassed by her in a cloud, which rendered him invisible, he enters the city, and there meets his lost friends, and is graciously welcomed by Dido, who provides for him a grand banquet. Venus causes Cupid to assume the form of his son Ascanius, and inspire Dido with a passionate love for Aeneas.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER PRIMUS.

[Ille ego, qui quondam gracili modulatus avena
Carmen, et egressus silvis, vicina coëgi
Ut quamvis avido parerent arva colono:
Gratum opus agricolis: at nunc horrentia Martis.]

ARMA virumque cano, Troiae qui primus ab oris
Italiam fato profugus Laviniaque venit
Litora; multum ille et terris iactatus et alto
Vi superum, saevae memorem Iunonis ob iram,
Multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem
Inferretque deos Latio; genus unde Latinum
Albanique patres, atque altae moenia Romae.
Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine laeso,
Quidve dolens, regina deum tot volvere casus
Insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores
Inpulerit. Tantaene animis caelestibus irae?
Urbs antiqua fuit, Tyrii tenuere coloni,
Karthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe
Ostia, dives opum, studiisque asperrima belli;
Quam Iuno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
Posthabita coluisse Samo. Hic illius arma,
Hic currus fuit; hoc regnum dea gentibus esse,
Si qua fata sinant, iam tum tenditque fovetque.
Progeniem sed enim Troiano a sanguine duci
Audierat, Tyrias olim quae verteret arces;
Hinc populum late regem belloque superbum
Venturum excidio Libyae: sic volvere Parcas.

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

EXAMINATION PAPER. Lines 1—22.

1.—Which of the Muses does Virgil invoke? Name the Nine Muses and say for what they were celebrated.

2.—When was *Troy* destroyed by the Greeks? How far did the kingdom of Priam extend?

3.—Where were *Italia, Lavinia litora, Alba, Roma, Carthago, Samos, Libya?*

4.—Explain *Epexegesis, Synizesis* or *Synaeresis, Historic infinitive, Syncope, Ellipse.*

5.—Comment on *saevae memorem Junonis ob iram.*

6.—For what are *superûm, deûm, audîerat* contracted?

7.—Decline *vir, vis, genus, deus, opem, unus.*

8.—Give the gender and gen. sing. of *oris, fato, litora, urbem, numine, casus, gentibus, progeniem, sanguine, arces.*

9.—Compare *primus, multum, superus, altus, coelestis, dives, asper, late.*

10.—Give the pres. inf., perf. and sup. (if any) of *cano, venio, patior, condo, infero, memoro, laedo, doleo, volvo, adeo, impello, teneo, fero, posthabeo, colo, sino, tendo, foveo, duco, verto.*

Id metuens veterisque memor Saturnia belli,
Prima quod ad Troiam pro caris gesserat Argis:—
Necdum etiam causae irarum saevique dolores
Exciderant animo; manet alta mente repostum
Iudicium Paridis, spretaeque iniuria formae,
Et genus invisum, et rapti Ganymedis honores:—
His accensa super, iactatos aequore toto
Troas, reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli,
Arcebat longe Latio; multosque per annos
Errabant, acti fatis, maria omnia circum.
Tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem.

Vix e conspectu Siculae telluris in altum
Vela dabant laeti et spumas salis aere ruebant,
Cum Iuno, aeternum servans sub pectore volnus,
Haec secum: 'Mene incepto desistere victam,
'Nec posse Italia Teucrorum avertere regem?
'Quippe vetor fatis. Pallasne exurere classem
'Argivom atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto
'Unius ob noxam et furias Aiacis Oïli?
'Ipsa, Iovis rapidum iaculata e nubibus ignem,
'Disiecitque rates, evertitque aequora ventis:
'Illum, expirantem transfixo pectore flammas,
'Turbine corripuit, scopuloque infixit acuto;
'Ast ego, quae divom incedo regina, Iovisque
'Et soror et coniunx, una cum gente tot annos
'Bella gero. Et quisquam numen Iunonis adorat
'Praeterea, aut supplex aris imponet honorem?'

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

Examination Paper. Lines 23—49.

1.—Who was "*Saturnia*," and why was she so called?

2.—Explain—

"Judicium Paridis, spretaeque injuria formae,
Et genus invisum, et rapti Ganymedis honores."

3.—What case is *Danaum*, *Achilli*, *Oïli*, *Argivum*, *divom*?

4.—Comment on—

"Pallasne exurere classem
Argivom, atque ipsos submergere ponto,
Unius ob noxam et furias Ajacis Oïlei?

5.—What do you understand by "*Jovis rapidum ignem?*'

6.—Where were *Troja*, *Argos*, *Latium*, *Sicula tellus?*

7.—Give the construction for *belli* (line 23), *animo* (26), *his* (29), *Latio* (31), *molis* (33), *Oïlei* (41), *pectore* (44), *regina* (46), *annos* (47), *aris* (49).

8.—(α) For what is *repóstum* contracted? (β) Explain *secum* and *mene*. (γ) What meaning does *sal* take in the plural number?

9.—Give the nom. sing. of *veteris;* acc. sing. of *genus;* dat. sing. of *totus;* abl. sing. of *maria;* nom. sing. of *aere* and *aëre*.

10.—Give the princ. parts of the following words: *metuens*, *gesserat*, *exciderant*, *manet*, *spretae*, *rapti*, *accensa*, *arcebat*, *acti*, *condere*, *dabant*, *ruebant*, *desistere*, *victam*, *avertere*, *vetor*, *exurere*, *potuit*, *submergere*, *disjecit*, *corripuit*, *infixit*, *incedo*, *imponet*.

Talia flammato secum dea corde volutans,
Nimborum in patriam, loca feta furentibus Austris,
Aeoliam venit. Hic vasto rex Aeolus antro
Luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras
Imperio premit, ac vinclis et carcere frenat.
Illi indignantes magno cum murmure montis
Circum claustra fremunt; celsa sedet Aeolus arce
Sceptra tenens, mollitque animos et temperat iras:
Ni faciat, maria ac terras caelumque profundum
Quippe ferant rapidi secum verrantque per auras.
Sed Pater omnipotens speluncis abdidit atris,
Hoc metuens; molemque et montes insuper altos
Imposuit, regemque dedit, qui foedere certo
Et premere et laxas sciret dare iussus habenas.
Ad quem tum Iuno supplex his vocibus usa est:
'Aeole, namque tibi divom Pater atque hominum rex
'Et mulcere dedit fluctus et tollere vento,
'Gens inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat aequor,
'Ilium in Italiam portans victosque Penates:
'Incute vim ventis, submersasque obrue puppes,
'Aut age diversos et disiice corpora ponto.
'Sunt mihi bis septem praestanti corpore Nymphae;
'Quarum, quae forma pulcherrima Deïopeam
'Conubio iungam stabili propriamque dicabo,
'Omnes ut tecum meritis pro talibus annos
'Exigat, et pulchra faciat te prole parentem.'

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

EXAMINATION PAPER. Lines 50—75.

1.—Who was *Aeolus;* where was *Aeolia;* what is its modern name? Name the chief *winds.*

2.—Where was *Tyrrhenum aequor?* Who were the *Tyrrheni?*

3.—(*a*) What city is meant by *Ilium;* by what other names is it known? (*β*) what is implied in *Ilium portans, victosque Penates?*

4.—Distinguish between *Penates, Lares,* and *Genii.*

5.—What do you understand by the figure *Hendiadys* and the *Proleptic* use of an adjective?

6.—Scan, and state the peculiarities of Prosody in

Posthabita coluisse Samo: hic illius arma.
Connubio jungam stabili, propriamque dicabo.

7.—Account for the construction of *corde* (line 50), *Austris* (51), *antro* (52), *imperio* (54), *faciat* (58), *vocibus* (63), *mulcere* (66), *mihi* (67), *aequor* (67), *ventis* (69), *mihi* (71), *forma* (72).

8.—What are the two plurals of *locus,* the plural of *coelum,* and the meaning of *carcer* in the plural?

9.—Give the acc. sing. of *cor, foedus, fluctus, aequor;* abl. sing. of *mare, moles, rex, vis, puppis;* gen. pl. of *mons, arx, pater, vox, tu, gens, vis.*

10.—Give the pres. inf., perf. and sup. (if any) of *voluto, venio, premo, freno, fremo, sedeo, teneo, mollio, tempero, facio, fero, verro, abdo, metuo, impono, do, scio, jubeo, utor, mulceo, tollo, navigo, vinco, incutio, submergo, obruo, disjicio jungo, dico* (to appropriate), *exigo.*

Aeolus haec contra: 'Tuus, O regina, quid optes,
'Explorare labor; mihi iussa capessere fas est.
'Tu mihi quodcumque hoc regni, tu sceptra Iovemque
'Concilias; tu das epulis accumbere divom,
'Nimborumque facis tempestatumque potentem.'
Haec ubi dicta, cavum conversa cuspide montem
Inpulit in latus: ac venti velut agmine facto,
Qua data porta, ruunt et terras turbine perflant.
Incubuere mari, totumque a sedibus imis
Una Eurusque Notusque ruunt, creberque procellis
Africus, et vastos volvont ad litora fluctus.
Insequitur clamorque virum stridorque rudentum.
Eripiunt subito nubes caelumque diemque
Teucrorum ex oculis; ponto nox incubat atra.
Intonuere poli, et crebris micat ignibus aether;
Praesentemque viris intentant omnia mortem.
Extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra:
Ingemit, et duplices tendens ad sidera palmas,
Talia voce refert: 'O terque quaterque beati,
'Queis ante ora patrum Troiae sub moenibus altis
'Contigit oppetere! o Danaum fortissime gentis
'Tydide, mene Iliacis occumbere campis
'Non potuisse, tuaque animam hanc effundere dextra!
'Saevus ubi Aeacidae telo iacet Hector, ubi ingens
'Sarpedon; ubi tot Simoïs correpta sub undis
'Scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora volvit?'

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

Examination Paper. Lines 76—101.

1.—Who were *Tydides, Aeacides, Hector, Sarpedon?*

2.—Where was *Simois?*

3.—What do you understand by *Patronymics?* Give the chief masc. and fem. endings.

4.—Distinguish between (α) *epulum* and *epulae;* (β) *ruunt* in line 83 and *ruunt* in line 85; (γ) *scutum, parma* and *clypeus.*

5.—Explain the figures of speech called *Onomatopeia, Zeugma* and *Ellipse;* and give an example of each from this extract.

6.—Give three examples of *cardinal, ordinal, distributive, multiplicative, adverbial, proportional* numerals respectively.

7.—Decline *Aeneas, Jupiter, coelum, aether, Tydides.*

8.—Account for the construction of *optes* (line 76), *mihi* (77), *regni* (78), *accumbere* (79), *nimborum* (80), *agmine* (82), *mari* (84), *procellis* (85), *viris* (91), *queis* (95).

9.—Compare *imis, creber, dextra.*

10.—Give the princ. parts of *optes, explorare, capessere, concilias, accumbere, facis, dicta, conversa, impulit, data, ruunt, perflant, incubuere, eripiunt, incubat, intonuere, micat, solvuntur, ingemit, refert, contigit, oppetere, occumbere, jacet, correpta, volvit.*

Talia iactanti stridens Aquilone procella
Velum adversa ferit, fluctusque ad sidera tollit.
Franguntur remi; tum prora avertit, et undis
Dat latus: insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons.
Hi summo in fluctu pendent; his unda dehiscens
Terram inter fluctus aperit; furit aestus arenis.
Tres Notus abreptas in saxa latentia torquet;
Saxa vocant Itali, mediis quae in fluctibus, Aras;
Dorsum inmane mari summo. Tres Eurus ab alto
In brevia et syrtes urguet (miserabile visu)
Inliditque vadis atque aggere cingit arenae.
Unam, quae Lycios fidumque vehebat Oronten,
Ipsius ante oculos ingens a vertice pontus
In puppim ferit: excutitur pronusque magister
Volvitur in caput; ast illam ter fluctus ibidem
Torquet agens circum, et rapidus vorat aequore vortex.
Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto,
Arma virum, tabulaeque, et Troïa gaza per undas.
Iam validam Ilionei navem, iam fortis Achatae,
Et qua vectus Abas, et qua grandaevus Aletes,
Vicit hiems; laxis laterum compagibus omnes
Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscunt.

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

EXAMINATION PAPER. Lines 102—123.

1.—Explain *Aras.*

2.—Who were the *Lycii, Orontes, Ilioneus, Achates, Abas, Aletes?*

3.—What is the force of *de* in *dehiscens*, and *prae* in *praeruptus?*

4.—What kind of ablatives are *Aquilone, cumulo, arenis, mari*, respectively?

5.—Comment on (α) *brevia et syrtes;* (β) *pronusque magister.*

6.—What is the positive form of *summus?*

7.—Give the gen. sing. and gend. of *fluctus, sidus, remus, latus, cumulus, aestus, agger, vertex, puppis, aequor, gurges, hiems, compages, rima.*

8.—Account for the construction of *jactanti*, (line 102), *fluctus* (103), *undis* (104), *aquae* (105), *his* (106), *quae* (109), *visu* (111), *aggere* (112), *ipsius* (113), *virum* (119), *tabulae* (119).

9.—Scan line 120.

10.—Give the pres. inf., perf. and supine (if any) of *strideo, ferio, tollo, frango, averto, do, insequor, praerumpo, pendeo, dehisco, aperio, furo, abripio, lateo, torqueo, urgeo, video, illido, cingo, veho, excutio, volvo, torqueo, no, vinco, accipio, fatisco.*

Interea magno misceri murmure pontum,
Emissamque hiemem sensit Neptunus, et imis
Stagna refusa vadis, graviter commotus; et alto
Prospiciens, summa placidum caput extulit unda.
Disiectam Aeneae toto videt aequore classem,
Fluctibus oppressos Troas caelique ruina;
Nec latuere doli fratrem Iunonis et irae.
Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur:
'Tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri?
'Iam caelum terramque meo sine numine, Venti,
'Miscere, et tantas audetis tollere moles?
'Quos ego—Sed motos praestat componere fluctus:
'Post mihi non simili poena commissa luetis.
'Maturate fugam, regique haec dicite vestro:
'Non illi imperium pelagi saevumque tridentem,
'Sed mihi sorte datum. Tenet ille inmania saxa,
'Vestras, Eure, domos; illa se iactet in aula
'Aeolus, et clauso ventorum carcere regnet.'
Sic ait, et dicto citius tumida aequora placat,
Collectasque fugat nubes, solemque reducit.
Cymothoë simul et Triton adnixus acuto
Detrudunt naves scopulo; levat ipse tridenti,
Et vastas aperit syrtes, et temperat aequor;
Atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas.
Ac veluti magno in populo cum saepe coorta est
Seditio, saevitque animis ignobile volgus;
Iamque faces et saxa volant; furor arma ministrat:
Tum, pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem
Conspexere, silent, arrectisque auribus astant;
Ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet:
Sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, aequora postquam
Prospiciens genitor, caeloque invectus aperto,
Flectit equos, curruque volans dat lora secundo.

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

Examination Paper. Lines 124—156.

1.—Comment on *generis fiducia* (line 132).

2.—What do you understand by the figure of speech called *Aposiopesis?* Give an example from this extract.

3.—What is the allusion in the expression *sorte* in line 139?

4.—Who were *Neptune*, *Eurus*, *Zephyrus*, *Cymothoë* and *Triton?*

5.—Who is meant by *fratrem Iunonis* in line 130, and *genitor* in line 155?

6.—What peculiarity is there in the scanning of line 131?

7.—Compare *magno*, *imis*, *graviter*, *alto*, *summa*, *simili*, *citius*, *saepe*.

8.—Account for the construction of *misceri* (line 124), *vadis* (126), *aequore* (128), *fluctibus* (129), *mihi* (136), *poena* (136), *regi* (137), *illi* (138), *dicto* (142), *scopulo* (145), *tridenti* (145), *pietate* (151), *curru* (156).

9.—Give the gen. sing. and gend. of *hiems*, *caput*, *aequor*, *classis*, *genus*, *numen*, *moles*, *fluctus*, *pelagus*, *sors*, *domus*, *carcer*, *sol*, *syrtis*, *vulgus*, *fax*, *auris*, *pectus*, *fragor*, *coelum*, *currus*.

10.—Give the princ. parts of *misceri*, *emissam*, *sensit*, *commotus*, *prospiciens*, *extulit*, *disjectam*, *videt*, *oppressos*, *latuere*, *fatur*, *tenuit*, *audetis*, *tollere*, *praestat*, *componere*, *luetis*, *dicite*, *datum*, *clauso*, *fugat*, *reducit*, *aperit*, *perlabitur*, *coorta est*, *saevit*, *volant*, *conspexere*, *silent*, *astant*, *cecidit*, *flectit*.

Defessi Aeneadae, quae proxima, litora cursu
Contendunt petere, et Libyae vertuntur ad oras.
Est in secessu longo locus: insula portum
Efficit obiectu laterum, quibus omnis ab alto
Frangitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos.
Hinc atque hinc vastae rupes geminique minantur
In caelum scopuli, quorum sub vertice late
Aequora tuta silent: tum silvis scaena coruscis
Desuper horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra.
Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum;
Intus aquae dulces, vivoque sedilia saxo,
Nympharum domus. Hic fessas non vincula naves
Ulla tenent; unco non alligat ancora morsu.
Huc septem Aeneas collectis navibus omni
Ex numero subit; ac magno telluris amore
Egressi, optata potiuntur Troës arena,
Et sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt.
Ac primum silici scintillam excudit Achates,
Succepitque ignem foliis, atque arida circum
Nutrimenta dedit, rapuitque in fomite flammam.
Tum Cererem corruptam undis Cerealiaque arma
Expediunt, fessi rerum; frugesque receptas
Et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo.

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

EXAMINATION PAPER. Lines 157—179.

1.—Who are meant by the *Aeneadae?* What do you understand by *Patronymics?* Give the chief masculine and feminine endings. Who was *Ceres*, for what does *Cererem* stand in line 177, and what is meant by *Cerealia arma?*

2.—Where was *Libya?*

3.—Who was *Achates?*

4.—What was the whole number of vessels in Æneas' fleet, and how many were eventually recovered? which were *the seven* that now entered the Carthaginian harbour?

5.—Comment on *Nympharum domus.*

6.—Account for the construction of *cursu* (line 157), *quibus* (166), *quorum* (163), *umbra* (165), *aquae* (167), *morsu* (169), *arena* (172), *sale* (173), *silici* (174), *rerum* (178).

7.—Decline *litus, locus, portus, latus, nemus, domus, ullus.*

8.—Compare *proxima, late, primum.*

9.—Give the 3rd plur. perf. ind. of *peto;* 2nd sing. impf. subj. of *efficio;* 3rd plur. fut. simp. of *minor;* 3rd plur. pres. ind., 3rd sing. fut. simp., 3rd plur. pres. subj., and 3rd sing. impf. subj. of *subeo.*

10.—Give the pres. inf., perf. and supine (if any) of *defetiscor, contendo, peto, vertor, efficio, frango, scindo, minor, sileo, immineo, pendeo, teneo, alligo, colligo, subeo, egredior, potior, pono, excudo, suscipio, do, rapio, corrumpo, expedio, recipio, torreo, paro.*

Aeneas scopulum interea conscendit, et omnem
Prospectum late pelago petit, Anthea si quem
Iactatum vento videat, Phrygiasque biremes,
Aut Capyn, aut celsis in puppibus arma Caïci,
Navem in conspectu nullam, tres litore cervos
Prospicit errantes; hos tota armenta sequuntur
A tergo, et longum per valles pascitur agmen.
Constitit hic, arcumque manu celeresque sagittas
Corripuit, fidus quae tela gerebat Achates;
Ductoresque ipsos primum, capita alta ferentes
Cornibus arboreis, sternit; tum volgus, et omnem
Miscet agens telis nemora inter frondea turbam.
Nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor
Corpora fundat humi, et numerum cum navibus aequet.
Hinc portum petit, et socios partitur in omnes.
Vina bonus quae deinde cadis onerarat Acestes
Litore Trinacrio, dederatque abeuntibus heros,
Dividit, et dictis maerentia pectora mulcet;
'O socii (neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum),
'O passi graviora, dabit deus his quoque finem.
'Vos et Scyllaeam rabiem penitusque sonantes
'Accestis scopulos; vos et Cyclopea saxa
'Experti: revocate animos, maestumque timorem
'Mittite. Forsan et haec olim meminisse iuvabit.
'Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum
'Tendimus in Latium, sedes ubi fata quietas
'Ostendunt; illic fas regna resurgere Troiae.
'Durate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis.'

AENEIDOS LIB.. I.

EXAMINATION PAPER. Lines 180—207.

1.—Who were *Antheus, Capys, Caïcus, Achates, Acestes?*

2.—Comment on *Phrygias biremes, Scyllaeam rabiem, Cyclopea saxa.*

3.—Where were *Litus Trinacrium, Latium, Troja?*

4.—(*a*) For what are *onerarat* and *accestis* contracted? (*β*) Give the acc. sing. of *heros.*

5.—Scan line 195.

6.—(*a*) Why are *fundat* and *aequet* in line 193 in the subjunctive mood? (*β*) Give the subject of *juvabit* in line 203.

7.—(*a*) Give similar adverbial genitives to *humi.* (*β*) Explain *olim.*

8.—Account for the construction of *pelago* (line 180), *vento* (181), *litore* (184), *quae* (188), *vulgus* (190), *abeuntibus* (196), *malorum* (198), *his* (199), *haec* (203), *rerum* (204), *resurgere* (206), *rebus* (207).

9.—For what is *quae cadis onerarat* an hypallage? Explain what you mean by *Hypallage.*

10.—Give the princ. parts of *conscendit, petit, videat, prospicit, sequuntur, pascitur, constitit, corripuit, gerebat, ferentes, sternit, miscet, absistit, fundat, aequet, partitur, onerarat, dederat, abeuntibus, dividit, mulcet, passi, sonantes, accestis, experti, mittite, meminisse, juvabit, tendimus, resurgere.*

Talia voce refert, curisque ingentibus aeger
Spem voltu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem.
Illi se praedae accingunt dapibusque futuris:
Tergora diripiunt costis et viscera nudant,
Pars in frusta secant, verubusque trementia figunt,
Litore aëna locant alii, flammasque ministrant.
Tum victu revocant vires, fusique per herbam
Inplentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae.
Postquam exempta fames epulis, mensaeque remotae,
Amissos longo socios sermone requirunt,
Spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant,
Sive extrema pati, nec iam exaudire vocatos.
Praecipue pius Aeneas, nunc acris Oronti,
Nunc Amyci casum gemit et crudelia secum
Fata Lyci, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.
Et iam finis erat; cum Iuppiter aethere summo
Despiciens mare velivolum terrasque iacentes,
Litoraque et latos populos, sic vertice caeli
Constitit, et Libyae defixit lumina regnis.
Atque illum tales iactantem pectore curas,
Tristior et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes
Adloquitur Venus: 'O qui res hominumque deumque
'Aeternis regis imperiis, et fulmine terres,
'Quid meus Aeneas in te committere tantum,
'Quid Troës potuere, quibus, tot funera passis,
'Cunctus ob Italiam terrarum clauditur orbis?
'Certe hinc Romanos olim, volventibus annis,
'Hinc fore ductores, revocato a sanguine Teucri,
'Qui mare, qui terras omni ditione tenerent,
'Pollicitus: quae te, genitor, sententia vertit?
'Hoc equidem occasum Troiae tristesque ruinas
Solabar, fatis contraria fata rependens.

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

EXAMINATION PAPER. Lines 208—239.

1.— (α) Who was *Bacchus?* (β) For what does *Bacchi* stand in line 215? (γ) Give a similar instance of Virgil's using the name of the goddess instead of the gifts of the earth over which she was said to preside.

2.—Who were *Orontes, Amycus, Lycus, Gyas, Cloanthus, Jupiter, Venus, Teucer?*

3.—Where were *Libya, Italia, Troja?*

4.—Explain the construction *pars secant* in line 212. What do you understand by the figure of speech called *Synesis*, of which this is an example?

5.—(α) Explain the construction *oculos suffusa* in line 228. What kind of accusative is *oculos?* Give similar examples. (β) For what does *deum* stand in line 239?

6.—Explain (α) the moods of *clauditur* (line 233), *fore* (235), *tenerent* (236); (β) the cases of *quibus* (232) and *hoc* (238); (γ) the construction of *pollicitus* (237); (δ) the meaning of *ob Italiam* (233).

7.—Compare *ingens, aeger, vetus, dubius, exterus, pius, acer, superus, certe.*

8.—What part of speech is *tot?* Give the correlatives to *is, talis, tantus, tot.*

9.—Decline *cor, dapem, alius, vis, epulum, acer, aether.*

10.—Give the pres. inf., perf. and supine (if any) of *refero, premo, accingo, diripio, figo, fundo, impleo, removeo, vivo, credo, patior, gemo, despicio, consisto, niteo, adloquor, committo, claudo, volvo, polliceor, verto, solor, rependo.*

'Nunc eadem fortuna viros tot casibus actos
'Insequitur. Quem das finem, rex magne, laborum?
'Antenor potuit, mediis elapsus Achivis,
'Illyricos penetrare sinus atque intima tutus
'Regna Liburnorum, et fontem superare Timavi,
'Unde per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis
'It mare proruptum, et pelago premit arva sonanti.
'Hic tamen ille urbem Patavi sedesque locavit
'Teucrorum, et genti nomen dedit, armaque fixit
'Troïa; nunc placida compostus pace quiescit:
'Nos, tua progenies, caeli quibus adnuis arcem,
'Navibus (infandum) amissis, unius ob iram
'Prodimur, atque Italis longe disiungimur oris.
'Hic pietatis honos? sic nos in sceptra reponis?'
  Olli subridens hominum sator atque deorum
Voltu, quo caelum tempestatesque serenat,
Oscula libavit natae; dehinc talia fatur:
'Parce metu, Cytherea: manent immota tuorum
'Fata tibi; cernes urbem et promissa Lavini
'Moenia, sublimemque feres ad sidera caeli
'Magnanimum Aenean; neque me sententia vertit.
'Hic tibi (fabor enim, quando haec te cura remordet,
'Longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo)
'Bellum ingens geret Italia, populosque feroces
'Contundet; moresque viris et moenia ponet,
'Tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit aestas,
'Ternaque transierint Rutulis hiberna subactis.

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

EXAMINATION PAPER. Lines 240—266.

1.—Who were *Antenor*, *Achivi*, *Cytherea*, *Rutuli?*

2.—Where were *Illyrici sinus*, *Regna Liburnorum*, *Fons Timavi*, *Urbs Patavi?*

3.—From this extract give examples of (α) *Syncope*, (β) *Enallage*, (γ) *Zeugma*, and (δ) *Synizesis* or *Synaeresis*.

4.—Who is meant by *unius* in line 251, and by *hominum sator atque Deorum* in line 254?

5.—Explain *olli* in line 254, and *metu* in line 257.

6.—What is the force of the suffix *culum* in *osculum* (line 256)? Give other suffixes expressing the same meaning.

7.—Comment on "*sublimemque feres ad sidera caeli magnanimum Aenean.*"

8.—Give the dat. sing. of *eadem fortuna; tua progenies;* abl. plur. of *nata;* acc. plur. of *coelum;* gen. plur. of *moenia*.

9.—Explain the construction of *casibus* (line 240), *rex* (241), *Achivis* (242), *pelago* (246), *genti* (248), *quibus* (250), *navibus* (251), *oris* (252), *quo* (255), *tibi* (258), *tibi* (261), *Italia* (263), *viris* (264), *Rutulis* (266).

10.—Give the princ. parts of *insequitur*, *potuit*, *elapsus*, *it*, *premit*, *dedit*, *fixit*, *quiescit*, *annuis*, *prodimur*, *disjungimur*, *reponis*, *manent*, *feres*, *vertit*, *fabor*, *remordet*, *geret*, *movebit*, *contundet*, *ponet*, *viderit*, *transierint*.

'At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo
'Additur, (Ilus erat, dum res stetit Ilia regno),
'Triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbes
'Imperio explebit, regnumque ab sede Lavini
'Transferet, et longam multa vi muniet Albam.
'Hic iam ter centum totos regnabitur annos
'Gente sub Hectorea, donec regina sacerdos
'Marte gravis geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem.
'Inde lupae fulvo nutricis tegmine laetus
'Romulus excipiet gentem, et Mavortia condet
'Moenia, Romanosque suo de nomine dicet.
'His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono,
'Imperium sine fine dedi. Quin aspera Iuno,
'Quae mare nunc terrasque metu caelumque fatigat,
'Consilia in melius referet, mecumque fovebit
'Romanos, rerum dominos, gentemque togatam.
'Sic placitum. Veniet lustris labentibus aetas,
'Cum domus Assaraci Phthiam clarasque Mycenas
'Servitio premet, ac victis dominabitur Argis.
'Nascetur pulchra Troianus origine Caesar,
'Imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris,
'Iulius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo.
'Hunc tu olim caelo, spoliis Orientis onustum,
'Accipies secura; vocabitur hic quoque votis.
'Aspera tum positis mitescent saecula bellis!
'Cana Fides et Vesta, Remo cum fratre Quirinus
'Iura dabunt; dirae ferro et compagibus artis
'Claudentur Belli portae; Furor impius intus,
Saeva sedens super arma, et centum vinctus aënis
Post tergum nodis, fremet horridus ore cruento.'

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

EXAMINATION PAPER. Lines 267—296.

1.—Why is *Ascanius* called *Iülus?*

2.—Explain *Iliades, Gente Hectorea, Geminam prolem, Lupae nutricis, Mavortia Moenia, Gentem togatam, Trojanus origine Caesar, Spoliis Orientis, Belli portae.*

3.—Where were *Lavinium, Alba Longa, Phthia, Mycenae, Argos?*

4.—Who were *Romulus, Remus, Ilia, Iuno, Assaracus, Vesta?*

5.—What is the allusion in *Remo cum fratre Quirinus?*

6.—(α) Why is *Iülo* (line 267) in the dative case? (β) How is *regnabitur* used? (γ) What is the gender of *sacerdos* in line 273, and why?

7.—Account for the construction of *cui* (line 267), *annos* (272), *Argis* (285), *origine* (286), *terminet* (287).

8.—What is the derivation of the following words:—*cognomen, explebit, muniet, prolem, tegmine, imperium, lustris, servitio, dominabitur, onustum, compagibus, aënus?*

9.—Decline *res, vis, domus, jus, os* (oris).

10.—Give the pres. inf., perf. and supine (if any) of *sto, volvo, expleo, transfero, munio, do, excipio, condo, dico, pono, refero, foveo, labor, premo, nascor, mitesco, claudo, sedeo, vincio, fremo.*

Haec ait; et Maia genitum demittit ab alto,
Ut terrae, utque novae pateant Karthaginis arces
Hospitio Teucris, ne fati nescia Dido
Finibus arceret. Volat ille per aëra magnum
Remigio alarum, ac Libyae citus astitit oris.
Et iam iussa facit; ponuntque ferocia Poeni
Corda, volente deo; in primis regina quietum
Accipit in Teucros animum mentemque benignam.
At pius Aeneas, per noctem plurima volvens,
Ut primum lux alma data est, exire locosque
Explorare novos, quas vento accesserit oras,
Qui teneant, nam inculta videt, hominesne feraene,
Quaerere constituit, sociisque exacta referre.
Classem in convexo nemorum sub rupe cavata
Arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbris
Occulit; ipse uno graditur comitatus Achate,
Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro.
Cui mater media sese tulit obvia silva,
Virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma
Spartanae, vel qualis equos Threïssa fatigat
Harpalyce, volucremque fuga praevertitur Hebrum.
Namque humeris de more habilem suspenderat arcum
Venatrix, dederatque comam diffundere ventis,
Nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentes.
Ac prior, 'Heus,' inquit, 'iuvenes, monstrate mearum
'Vidistis si quam hic errantem forte sororum,
'Succinctam pharetra et maculosae tegmine lyncis,
'Aut spumantis apri cursum clamore prementem.'

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

Examination Paper. Lines 297—324.

1.—Who is meant by ***Maia genitum*** in line 297?

2.—Who were ***Teucri, Dido, Poeni, Aeneas, Achates, Harpalyce?***

3.—Where were *Carthage, Libya, Thrace, Hebrus?*

4.—Scan line 308, and point out any peculiarity.

5.—Explain the force of the Zeugma in the word *gerens* in line 315.

6.—Decline *aëra, oras, os, Aeneas, nemorum.*

7.—Parse *accesserit, exacta, occulit, comitatus.*

8.—Account for the construction of *pateant* (line 298), *hospitio Teucris* (299), *fati* (299), *deo* (303), *vento* (306), *oras* (306), *teneant* (307), *sociis* (309), *exacta* (309), *nemorum* (310), *cui* (314), *obvia* (314), *ventis* (319), *genu* (320).

9.—(α) What kind of verb is *ait?* Go through its pres. and impf. tenses. (β) What kind of particle is *ne?* (γ) What sort of numeral is *bina?* would *duo hastilia* have the same meaning? (δ) What kind of verb is *inquit?* Go through its pres. and fut. simp. tenses.

10.—Give the princ. parts of *genitum, demittit, pateant, arceret, volat, astitit, facit, ponunt, volente, accipit, volvens, data est, exire, accesserit, teneant, videt, quaerere, constituit, referre, occulit, graditur, tulit, gerens, suspenderat, diffundere, fluentes.*

Sic Venus; et Veneris contra sic filius orsus:
'Nulla tuarum audita mihi, neque visa sororum,
'O—quam te memorem?—virgo; namque haud tibi voltus
'Mortalis, nec vox hominem sonat. O dea certe:
'An Phoebi soror? an Nympharum sanguinis una?
'Sis felix, nostrumque leves, quaecumque, laborem,
'Et, quo sub caelo tandem, quibus orbis in oris
'Iactemur, doceas. Ignari hominumque locorumque
'Erramus, vento huc vastis et fluctibus acti.
'Multa tibi ante aras nostra cadet hostia dextra.'
Tum Venus: 'Haud equidem tali me dignor honore;
'Virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram,
'Purpureoque alte suras vincire cothurno.
'Punica regna vides, Tyrios et Agenoris urbem;
'Sed fines Libyci, genus intractabile bello.
'Imperium Dido Tyria regit urbe profecta,
'Germanum fugiens. Longa est iniuria, longae
'Ambages; sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.
'Huic coniunx Sychaeus erat, ditissimus agri
'Phoenicum, et magno miserae dilectus amore,
'Cui pater intactam dederat, primisque iugarat
'Ominibus. Sed regna Tyri germanus habebat
'Pygmalion, scelere ante alios inmanior omnes.
'Quos inter medius venit furor. Ille Sychaeum
'Impius ante aras atque auri caecus amore
Clam ferro incautum superat, securus amorum
Germanae; factumque diu celavit, et aegram,
'Multa malus simulans, vana spe lusit amantem.

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

Examination Paper. Lines 325—352.

1.—Who is meant by *Veneris filius* in line 325, and by *Phoebi soror* in line 329?

2.—Who were the *Tyrii?* and for what was *Tyre* celebrated?

3.—Who were *Dido, Sichaeus, Pygmalion?*

4.—(a) Explain *Punica regna, Agenoris urbem, Fines Libyci.* (β) Scan line 332. What is the meaning of *Synapheia?*

5.—Decline *vultus, sanguinis, nostrum* (line 330), *quo.*

6.—Parse *memorem* (line 327), *quibus* (331), *hominum* (332), *acti* (333), *jugarat* (345).

7.—Distinguish between *cothurnus* and *soccus, cadet* and *caedet, lĕvis* and *laevis* and *lēvis.*

8.—Account for the construction of *mihi* (line 326), *hominem* (328), *sis* (330), *hominum* (332), *honore* (335), *virginibus* (336), *genus* (339), *urbe* (340), *huic* (343), *agri* (343), *miserae* (344), *cui* (345).

9.—What is the derivation of the following words: *mortalis, ignari, intractabile, ambages, fastigia, intactam, jugarat, securus, simulans?*

10 —Give the pres. inf., perf. and supine (if any) of *ordior, sono, levo, doceo, ago, cado, vincio, video, fugio, sequor, do, venio, ludo.*

'Ipsa sed in somnis inhumati venit imago
'Coniugis; ora modis attollens pallida miris,
'Crudeles aras traiectaque pectora ferro
'Nudavit, caecumque domus scelus omne retexit.
'Tum celerare fugam patriaque excedere suadet,
'Auxiliumque viae veteris tellure recludit
'Thesauros, ignotum argenti pondus et auri.
'His commota fugam Dido sociosque parabat.
'Conveniunt, quibus aut odium crudele tyranni
'Aut metus acer erat; naves, quae forte paratae,
'Corripiunt, onerantque auro. Portantur avari
'Pygmalionis opes pelago; dux femina facti.
'Devenere locos, ubi nunc ingentia cernes
'Moenia surgentemque novae Karthaginis arcem,
'Mercatique solum, facti de nomine Byrsam,
'Taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo.
'Sed vos qui tandem? quibus aut venistis ab oris?
'Quove tenetis iter?' Quaerenti talibus ille
Suspirans, imoque trahens a pectore vocem:
'O dea, si prima repetens ab origine pergam,
'Et vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum,
'Ante diem clauso componat Vesper Olympo.
'Nos Troia antiqua, si vestras forte per aures
'Troiae nomen iit, diversa per aequora vectos
'Forte sua Libycis tempestas adpulit oris.

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

Examination Paper. Lines 353—377.

1.—Who is meant by *inhumati conjugis imago?* What was the notion of the ancients respecting unburied persons?

2.—Comment on *facti de nomine Byrsam.*

3.—Explain *clauso Olympo* (line 374). Where was *Olympus,* and for what was it noted?

4.—Who were *Dido* and *Pygmalion;* and where were *Carthago, Troja* and *Libycae orae?*

5.—Give an example of (α) *Enallage,* and (β) *Zeugma* in this extract.

6.—Distinguish between *in somnis* and *insomnis; auxilium* and *auxilia; parabat* and *parebat; opus* and *opes; locos* and *loca; vōcem* and *vŏcem; aures* and *auras; quaero* and *queror.*

7.—Compare *vetus, acer, inferus, prae, antiquus.*

8.—Decline *domus, scelus, tellus, pondus.*

9.—Give the gen. sing. and gend. of *imago, conjux, os, ara, pectus, metus, navis, dux, arx, iter, vox.*

10.—Give the princ. parts of *venit, attollens, trajecta, retexit, excedere, suadet, recludit, commota, conveniunt, corripiunt, devenere, surgentem, possent, circumdare, quaerenti, trahens, repetens, vacet, componet, iit, appulit.*

'Sum pius Aeneas, raptos qui ex hoste Penates
'Classe veho mecum, fama super aethera notus.
'Italiam quaero patriam et genus ab Iove summo.
'Bis denis Phrygium conscendi navibus aequor,
'Matre dea monstrante viam, data fata secutus.
'Vix septem convolsae undis Euroque supersunt.
'Ipse ignotus, egens, Libyae deserta paragro,
'Europa atque Asia pulsus.' Nec plura querentem
Passa Venus medio sic interfata dolore est:
'Quisquis es, haud, credo, invisus caelestibus auras
'Vitales carpis, Tyriam qui adveneris urbem.
'Perge modo, atque hinc te reginae ad limina perfer.
'Namque tibi reduces socios classemque relatam
'Nuntio, et in tutum versis Aquilonibus actam,
'Ni frustra augurium vani docuere parentes.
'Aspice bis senos laetantes agmine cycnos,
'Aetheria quos lapsa plaga Iovis ales aperto
'Turbabat caelo; nunc terras ordine longo
'Aut capere, aut captas iam despectare videntur:
'Ut reduces illi ludunt stridentibus alis,
'Et coetu cinxere polum, cantusque dedere,
'Haud aliter puppesque tuae pubesque tuorum
'Aut portum tenet, aut pleno subit ostia velo.
Perge modo et, qua te ducit via, dirige gressum.'

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

Examination Paper. Lines 378—401.

1.—Distinguish between *Penates*, *Lares* and *Genii.*

2.—Why is Æneas called *pius?*

3.—Comment on—

"Italiam quaero patriam et genus ab Jove summo."

4.—Where were *Italia*, *Phrygium aequor*, *Libyae deserta*, *Europa*, *Asia*, *Tyria urbs?*

5.—Distinguish between *redŭces* and *redūces; plăga* and *plāga; portum* and *portam; ales* and *alis.*

6.—(α) How do *duo* and *deni*, *sex* and *seni*, differ generally in meaning? (β) What bird is meant by *Jovis ales?*

7.—Write out the imperat. act. of *appulit;* plupf. subj. pass. of *quaero;* impf. ind. pass. of *claudo.*

8.—Decline *genus*, *ipse* in the singular; and in the plural *dea*, *navis*, *mater.*

9.—Compare *pius*, *superus*, *multus.*

10.—Give the pres. inf., perf. and supine (if any) of *rapio*, *veho*, *quaero*, *conscendo*, *sequor*, *supersum*, *pello*, *queror*, *patior*, *credo*, *carpo*, *advenio*, *pergo*, *perfero*, *doceo*, *aspicio*, *aperio*, *capio*, *cingo*, *do*, *subeo*, *duco*, *dirigo.*

Dixit; et avertens rosea cervice refulsit,
Ambrosiaeque comae divinum vertice odorem
Spiravere; pedes vestis defluxit ad imos:
Et vera incessu patuit dea. Ille ubi matrem
Adgnovit, tali fugientem est voce secutus:
'Quid natum totiens, crudelis tu quoque, falsis
'Ludis imaginibus? cur dextrae iungere dextram
'Non datur, ac veras audire et reddere voces?'
Talibus incusat, gressumque ad moenia tendit.
At Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit,
Et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu,
Cernere ne quis eos, neu quis contingere posset,
Molirive moram, aut veniendi poscere causas.
Ipsa Paphum sublimis abit, sedesque revisit
Laeta suas, ubi templum illi, centumque Sabaeo
Ture calent arae, sertisque recentibus halant.

Corripuere viam interea, qua semita monstrat.
Iamque ascendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi
Imminet, adversasque aspectat desuper arces.
Miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam;
Miratur portas, strepitumque et strata viarum.
Instant ardentes Tyrii; pars ducere muros
Molirique arcem, et manibus subvolvere saxa;
Pars optare locum tecto, et concludere sulco;
Iura magistratusque legunt, sanctumque senatum;
Hic portus alii effodiunt; hic lata theatris
Fundamenta locant alii, inmanesque columnas
Rupibus excidunt, scaenis decora alta futuris.

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

EXAMINATION PAPER. Lines 402—429.

1.—(α) Where was *Paphos?* (β) Who were the *Sabaei?*

2.—What do you understand by the figures *Tmesis* and *Zeugma?* Give an example of each from this extract.

3.—What is meant by the *Historic Infinitive?* Give an example from this extract.

4.—Scan line 405, and point out any peculiarity in the Prosody.

5.—Account for the construction of the following words: *cervice* (line 402), *incessu* (405), *dextrae* (408), *aëre* (411), *posset* (413), *veniendi* (414), *Paphum* (415), *illi* (416), *urbi* (419), *viarum* (422), *portus* (427).

6.—Give the comparative of *imos*, the superlative of *dextrae*, the positive of *plurimus.*

7.—Give and compare the adverbs of *sanctum*, *alta*, *immanes.*

8.—Write out the imperat. act. of *ducere* and *concludere;* the fut. simp. of *miratur*, and impf. subj. pass. of *legunt.*

9.—(α) Parse *quondam*, *theatris*, *rupibus*, *decora.* (β) Explain *magalia.* (γ) Decline *dea.* (δ) Distinguish between *vōces* and *vŏces.*

10.—Give the princ. parts of *avertens*, *refulsit*, *spiravere*, *defluxit*, *patuit*, *agnovit*, *fugientem*, *secutus est*, *ludis*, *jungere*, *reddere*, *tendit*, *gradientes*, *sepsit*, *circumfudit*, *cernere*, *contingere*, *moliri*, *poscere*, *abit*, *corripuere*, *miratur*, *instant*, *legunt*, *effodiunt*, *excidunt.*

Qualis apes aestate nova per florea rura
Exercet sub sole labor, cum gentis adultos
Educunt fetus, aut cum liquentia mella
Stipant, et dulci distendunt nectare cellas;
Aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto
Ignavum fucos pecus a praesepibus arcent;
Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.
'O fortunati, quorum iam moenia surgunt?'
Aeneas ait, et fastigia suspicit urbis.
Infert se saeptus nebula (mirabile dictu)
Per medios, miscetque viris, neque cernitur ulli.
  Lucus in urbe fuit media, laetissimus umbrae,
Quo primum iactati undis et turbine Poeni
Effodere loco signum, quod regia Iuno
Monstrarat, caput acris equi: sic nam fore bello
Egregiam et facilem victu per saecula gentem.
Hic templum Iunoni ingens Sidonia Dido
Condebat, donis opulentum et numine divae;
Aerea cui gradibus surgebant limina, nexaeque
Aere trabes; foribus cardo stridebat aënis.
Hoc primum in luco nova res oblata timorem
Leniit; hic primum Aeneas sperare salutem
Ausus, et adflictis melius confidere rebus.
Namque sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo
Reginam opperiens, dum, quae fortuna sit urbi,
Artificumque manus inter se operumque laborem
Miratur, videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnas,
Bellaque iam fama totum volgata per orbem,
Atridas, Priamumque, et saevom ambobus Achillem.

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

EXAMINATION PAPER. Lines 430—458.

1.—(α) Who was *Juno?* (β) Why is Dido called *Sidonia?* (γ) What were the *Iliacae pugnae?* (δ) Who were the *Atridae, Priam* and *Achilles;* and why was Achilles *saevus ambobus?*

2.—How many *Similes* does Virgil use in this Aeneid? point them out.

3.—Scan line 448, and explain *Synapheia.*

4.—What is meant by the figure *Enallage?* Give an example from this extract.

5.—Comment on *facilem victu* in line 445, and on *inter se* in line 455.

6.—Explain the construction of *thymo* (line 436), *quorum* (437), *dictu* (439), *ulli* (440), *umbrae* (441), *loco* (443), *cui* (448), *sit* (454).

7.—Distinguish between *nexae* and *nixae; opus* and *opes; pecus* (*pecoris*) and *pecus* (*pecudis*); *viris* and *viribus; līquor* and *lĭquor.*

8.—(α) Give the different meanings of *lustro.* (β) What sort of verbs are *ait, ausus* and *miratur;* and what are their peculiarities? (γ) For what is *monstrârat* contracted?

9.—Give the nom. sing. and gend. of *rura, mella, praesepibus, viris, turbine, numine, trabes, salutem, rebus, artificum, operum.*

10.—Give the pres. inf., perf. and supine (if any) of *adoleo, educo, liquor, distendo, accipio, venio, facio, fio, ferveo, redoleo, surgo, suspicio, infero, sepio, dico, misceo cerno, effodio, vivo, condo, necto, strideo, offero, lenio, audeo confido, opperior, miror, video.*

Constitit, et lacrimans, 'Quis iam locus,' inquit, 'Achate,
'Quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?
'En Priamus! Sunt hic etiam sua praemia laudi;
'Sunt lacrimae rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt.
'Solve metus; feret haec aliquam tibi fama salutem.'
Sic ait, atque animum pictura pascit inani,
Multa gemens, largoque humectat flumine voltum.
Namque videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum
Hac fugerent Graii, premeret Troiana iuventus;
Hac Phryges; instaret curru cristatus Achilles.
Nec procul hinc Rhesi niveis tentoria velis
Adgnoscit lacrimans, primo quae prodita somno
Tydides multa vastabat caede cruentus,
Ardentesque avertit equos in castra, priusquam
Pabula gustassent Troiae Xanthumque bibissent.
Parte alia fugiens amissis Troïlus armis,
Infelix puer, atque inpar congressus Achilli,
Fertur equis, curruque haeret resupinus inani,
Lora tenens tamen; huic cervixque comaeque trahuntur
Per terram, et versa pulvis inscribitur hasta.
Interea ad templum non aequae Palladis ibant
Crinibus Iliades passis, peplumque ferebant,
Suppliciter tristes et tunsae pectora palmis:
Diva solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat.
Ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros
Exanimumque auro corpus vendebat Achilles.

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

EXAMINATION PAPER. Lines 459—484.

1.—Who were *Achates, Priamus, Achilles, Tydides, Troilus, Pallas, Iliades, Hector?*

2.—Where were *Pergama, Phrygia, Rhesus, Xanthus?*

3.—What do you understand by *Enallage* and *Syncope?* Give an example of each from this extract.

4.—Give an example from this extract of (α) a Nominative with an Interjection; (β) an Accusative of Respect, and (γ) an Ablative of Price.

5.—Scan line 478 and point out any peculiarity in the Prosody.

6.—Comment on—

"Ardentesque avertit equos in castra, priusquam
Pabula gustassent Trojae, Xanthumque bibissent;"

also on "peplumque ferebant."

7.—Account for the construction of *laboris* (line 460), *laudi* (461), *rerum* (462), *tibi* (463), *pictura* (464), *fugerent* (467), *hac* (468), *armis* (474), *Achilli* (475), *huic* (477).

8.—What is the derivation of the following words: *mortalis, pictura, humecto, cristatus, tentorium, agnoscit, pabulum, impar, resupinus, exanimus.*

9.—(α) Give the two plurals of *locus;* (β) gen. sing. fem. of *alius;* (γ) 3rd plur. fut. simp. of *eo;* (δ) superl. of *multus.*

10.—Give the princ. parts of *constitit, tangunt, solve, feret, pascit, gemens, videbat, fugerent, premeret, instaret, agnoscit, prodita, avertit, bibissent, congressus, fertur, haeret, trahuntur, inscribitur, ibant, passis, ferebant, tunsae, fixos, vendebat.*

Tum vero ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab imo,
Ut spolia, ut currus, utque ipsum corpus amici
Tendentemque manus Priamum conspexit inermes.
Se quoque principibus permixtum adgnovit Achivis,
Eoasque acies et nigri Memnonis arma.
Ducit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis
Penthesilea furens, mediisque in millibus ardet,
Aurea subnectens exsertae cingula mammae,
Bellatrix, audetqne viris concurrere virgo.
  Haec dum Dardanio Aeneae miranda videntur,
Dum stupet, obtutuque haeret defixus in uno;
Regina ad templum, forma pulcherrima Didŏ,
Incessit, magna iuvenum stipante caterva.
Qualis in Eurotae ripis, aut per iuga Cynthi
Exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutae
Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades; illa pharetram
Fert humero, gradiensque deas supereminet omnes;
Latonae tacitum pertemptant gaudia pectus;
Talis erat Dido, talem se laeta ferebat
Per medios, instans operi regnisque futuris
Tum foribus divae, media testudine templi,
Saepta armis, solioque alte subnixa resedit.
Iura dabat legesque viris, operumque laborem
Partibus aequabat iustis, aut sorte trahebat;
Cum subito Aeneas concursu accedere magno
Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum.
Teucrorumque alios, ater quos aequore turbo
Dispulerat, penitusque alias avexerat oras.
Obstupuit simul ipse, simul percussus Achates
Laetitiaque metuque: avidi coniungere dextras
Ardebant; sed res animos incognita turbat.
Dissimulant; et nube cava speculantur amicti,
Quae fortuna viris; classem quo litore linquant;
Quid veniant: cunctis nam lecti navibus ibant,
Orantes veniam, et templum clamore petebant.

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

EXAMINATION PAPER. Lines 485—519.

1.—Who were *Priam, Memnon, the Amazons, Penthesilea, Dido, Diana, the Oreades, Latona, Antheus, Sergestus, Cloanthus, Achates?*

2.—Why is Aeneas called *Dardanius?*

3.—Where were *Eurotas* and *Cynthus?*

4.—Comment on *lunatis peltis* and on *testudine templi.*

5.—How many *Similes* does Virgil use in this Aeneid? point them out.

6.—(a) What number, gender, person and case is *quam* in line 499, and why? (β) Distinguish between *subnexus* and *subnixus.* (γ) What kind of verbs are those that end in *-sco?*

7.—Scan line 494, and point out any peculiarity in the Prosody.

8.—Account for the construction of *currus* (line 486), *manus* (487), *peltis* (490), *mammae* (492), *Aeneae* (494), *forma* (496), *caterva* (497), *humero* (501), *operi* (504), *foribus* (505), *sorte* (508), *Teucrorum* (511), *linquant* (517).

9.—Compare *inferus, niger, aureus, pulcher, magnus, alte, dexter.*

10.—Give the pres. inf., perf and supine (if any) of *do, tendo, conspicio, agnosco, duco, furo, ardeo, subnecto, audeo, concurro, miror, videor, stupeo, haereo, incedo, sequor, fero, sepio, resido, traho, accedo, video, dispello, aveho, obstupesco, percello, conjungo, speculor, linquo, eo, peto.*

Postquam introgressi, et coram data copia fandi,
Maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore coepit:
'O regina, novam cui condere Iuppiter urbem
'Iustitiaque dedit gentes frenare superbas,
'Troës te miseri, ventis maria omnia vecti,
'Oramus: prohibe infandos a navibus ignes;
'Parce pio generi, et propius res aspice nostras.
'Non nos aut ferro Libycos populare penates
'Venimus, aut raptas ad litora vertere praedas;
'Non ea vis animo, nec tanta superbia victis.
'Est locus, Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt,
'Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glaebae;
'Oenotri coluere viri; nunc fama, minores
'Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem;
'Hic cursus fuit;
'Cum subito adsurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion
'In vada caeca tulit, penitusque procacibus Austris
'Perque undas, superante salo, perque invia saxa
'Dispulit. Huc pauci vestris adnavimus oris.
'Quod genus hoc hominum? quaeve hunc tam barbara morem
'Permittit patria? hospitio prohibemur arenae!
'Bella cient, primaque vetant consistere terra.
'Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma,
'At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi.
'Rex erat Aeneas nobis, quo iustior alter
'Nec pietate fuit nec bello maior et armis:
'Quem si fata virum servant, si vescitur aura
'Aetheria, neque adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris,
'Non metus, officio nec te certasse priorem
'Paeniteat. Sunt et Siculis regionibus urbes,
'Armaque, Troianoque a sanguine clarus Acestes.

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

Examination Paper. Lines 520—550.

1.—Who were *Ilioneus*, *Jupiter*, *Oenotri*, *Orion*, *Acestes?*

2.—Where were *Libya*, *Hesperia*, *Siculae regiones*, *Troja?*

3.—Distinguish between *Penates*, *Lares* and *Genii*.

4.—Comment on *maximus* (line 521), *dedit condere* (523), *vecti maria* (524), *populare* (527), *ducis* (533), *nimbosus Orion* (535), *procacibus Austris* (536).

5.—Who are meant by *gentes superbas* in line 523?

6.—Distinguish between *copiam* and *copias; coepit* and *cepit; ferro* and *fero; vēnĭmus* and *vĕnīmus; locos* and *loca; dŭcis* and *dūcis; ōrīs* and *ōrĭs; auras* and *aures; alter* and *alius; vectis* and *victis*.

7.—(α) Give the pos. of *maximus;* the superl. of *propius*, and the comp. of *antiquus*. (β) Why is *generi* in the dat. in line 526? (γ) What part of the verbs are *fandi* and *nefandi?* (δ) Give the dat. sing. of *alter*. (ε) For what is *certasse* syncopated?

8.—What do you understand by *impersonal* verbs? Give an example from this extract.

9.—Give the gen. sing. and gender of *pectus*, *mare*, *genus*, *res*, *dux*, *metus*, *urbs*.

10.—Give the princ. parts of *introgressi*, *data*, *fandi*, *coepit*, *condere*, *vecti*, *parce*, *aspice*, *venimus*, *raptas*, *vertere*, *victis*, *dicunt*, *coluere*, *assurgens*, *tulit*, *dispulit*, *permittit*, *cient*, *vetant*, *consistere*, *temnitis*, *vescitur*, *occubat*, *poeniteat*.

'Quassatam ventis liceat subducere classem,
'Et silvis aptare trabes et stringere remos;
'Si datur Italiam, sociis et rege recepto,
'Tendere, ut Italiam laeti Latiumque petamus;
'Sin absumpta salus, et te, pater optime Teucrum,
'Pontus habet Libyae, nec spes iam restat Iuli,
'At freta Sicaniae saltem sedesque paratas,
'Unde huc advecti, regemque petamus Acesten.'
Talibus Ilioneus; cuncti simul ore fremebant
Dardanidae.
Tum breviter Dido, voltum demissa, profatur:
'Solvite corde metum, Teucri, secludite curas.
'Res dura et regni novitas me talia cogunt
'Moliri, et late fines custode tueri.
'Quis genus Aeneadum, quis Troiae nesciat urbem,
'Virtutesque virosque, aut tanti incendia belli?
'Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Poeni,
'Nec tam aversus equos Tyria Sol iungit ab urbe.
'Seu vos Hesperiam magnam Saturniaque arva,
'Sive Erycis fines regemque optatis Acesten,
'Auxilio tutos dimittam, opibusque iuvabo.
'Voltis et his mecum pariter considere regnis?
'Urbem quam statuo, vestra est; subducite naves,
'Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.
'Atque utinam rex ipse, Noto compulsus eodem,
'Adforet Aeneas! Equidem per litora certos
'Dimittam, et Libyae lustrare extrema iubebo,
'Si quibus eiectus silvis aut urbibus errat.'

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

EXAMINATION PAPER. Lines 551—578.

1.—Who were *the Teucri, Iülus, Acestes, Ilioneus, the Dardanidae, Dido, the Aeneades, Aeneas?*

2.—Where were *Italia, Latium, Libya, Sicania, Tyria urbs, Hesperia magna, Saturnia arva, Eryx?*

3.—Account for the construction of *Italiam* (line 553), *pater* (555), *talibus* (559), *vultum* (561), *corde* (562), *opibus* (571), *quam* (573), *mihi* (574).

4.—Parse *vultum* (line 561), *corde* (562), *moliri* (564), *Aeneadum* (565).

5.—What is the derivation of the following words: *absumpta, secludite, cogunt, incendia, discrimine, dimittam, lustrare?*

6.—Give the comparative and superlative of *breviter, dura, late, magnam, bene, exterus.*

7.—What are the genders and nominatives of *corde, fines, urbem, Erycis, opibus, discrimine, litora?*

8.—(a) What kind of verbs are *liceat, profatur, vultis* respectively? (β) What is the force of *sub* in composition? (γ) Distinguish between *subducite naves* and *deducite naves.* (δ) For what is *sin* abbreviated?

9.—(a) Give the 3rd sing., pres. ind., pres. subj., impf. sub. of *volo?* (β)Give the other form of *adforet.* (γ) Explain *mecum.* (δ) Give the Latin names of the *chief winds.*

10.—Give the pres. inf., perf. and supine (if any) of *subduco, stringo, do, recipio, tendo, peto, absumo, resto, adveho, fremo, solvo, secludo, cogo, molior, tueor, nescio, averto, jungo, dimitto, juvo, consido, ago, compello, adsum, jubeo.*

His animum arrecti dictis, et fortis Achates
Et pater Aeneas iamdudum erumpere nubem
Ardebant. Prior Aenean compellat Achates:
'Nate dea, quae nunc animo sententia surgit?
'Omnia tuta vides, classem sociosque receptos.
'Unus abest, medio in fluctu quem vidimus ipsi
'Submersum; dictis respondent cetera matris.'
Vix ea fatus erat, cum circumfusa repente
Scindit se nubes, et in aethera purgat apertum.
Restitit Aeneas, claraque in luce refulsit,
Os humerosque deo similis; namque ipsa decoram
Caesariem nato genetrix, lumenque iuventae
Purpureum, et laetos oculis adflarat honores:
Quale manus addunt ebori decus, aut ubi flavo
Argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur auro.
Tum sic reginam adloquitur, cunctisque repente
Improvisus ait: 'Coram, quem quaeritis, adsum
'Troïus Aeneas, Libycis ereptus ab undis.
'O sola infandos Troiae miserata labores,
'Quae nos, reliquias Danaum, terraeque marisque
'Omnibus exhaustos iam casibus, omnium egenos,
'Urbe, domo, socias! grates persolvere dignas
'Non opis est nostrae, Dido, nec quidquid ubique est
'Gentis Dardaniae, magnum quae sparsa per orbem.
'Di tibi, si qua pios respectant numina, si quid
Usquam iustitia est et mens sibi conscia recti,
Praemia digna ferant.

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

Examination Paper. Lines 579—605.

1.—Who is meant by *Nate dea* in line 582, *matris* in line 585, and *genitrix* in line 590?

2.—*Unus abest;* who was he, and where did he die?

3.—What do you understand by *Parius lapis?* Where was *Paros?*

4.—Comment on *erumpere nubem.*

5.—Explain *reliquias Danaûm,* in line 598.

6.—Account for the construction of *animum* (line 579), *dea* (582), *animo* (582), *dictis* (585), *os* (589), *deo* (589), *oculis* (591), *ebori* (592), *omnium* (599), *opis* (601), *gentis* (602), *sibi* (604), *recti* (604).

7.—What two cases does *similis* govern, and with what difference of meaning?

8.—(α) Decline *dea, unus, aether.* (β) Give the gen. sing. of *Aeneas, Achates.* (γ) Write out the pres. imperat. of *abest,* and the pres. ind. of *fatus.* (δ) Give the superl. of *prior, similis, magnus.* (ε) For what is *afflârat* contracted? (ζ) Distinguish between *compellat* and *compellit.*

9.—Give the nom. sing. and gender of *dictis, classem, fluctu, luce, caesariem, ebori, casibus, domo.*

10.—Give the princ. parts of *arrecti, erumpere, ardebant, surgit, vides, receptos, abest, submersum, respondent, fatus erat, circumfusa, scindit, apertum, restitit, refulsit, addunt, circumdatur, alloquitur, quaeritis, ereptus, miserata, exhaustos, persolvere, sparsa, ferant.*

'Quae te tam laeta tulerunt
'Saecula? qui tanti talem genuere parentes?
'In freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbrae
'Lustrabunt convexa, polus dum sidera pascet;
'Semper honos nomenque tuum, laudesque manebunt,
'Quae me cumque vocant terrae.' Sic fatus, amicum
Ilionea petit dextra, laevaque Serestum
Post alios, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.
Obstupuit primo aspectu Sidonia Dido,
Casu deinde viri tanto; et sic ore locuta est:
'Quis te, nate dea, per tanta pericula casus
'Insequitur? quae vis inmanibus applicat oris?
'Tune ille Aeneas, quem Dardanio Anchisae
'Alma Venus Phrygii genuit Simoëntis ad undam?
'Atque equidem Teucrum memini Sidona venire
'Finibus expulsum patriis, nova regna petentem
'Auxilio Beli; genitor tum Belus opimam
'Vastabat Cyprum, et victor ditione tenebat.
'Tempore iam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis
'Troianae, nomenque tuum, regesque Pelasgi.
'Ipse hostis Teucros insigni laude ferebat,
'Seque ortum antiqua Teucrorum a stirpe volebat.
'Quare agite, o tectis, iuvenes, succedite nostris.
'Me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores
'Iactatam hac demum voluit consistere terra:
'Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco.'

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

Examination Paper. Lines 605—630.

1.—Who were *Ilioneus, Serestus, Gyas, Cloanthus, Anchises, Teucer, Venus, Belus, Pelasgi, Teucri?*

2.—Where were *Phrygia, Sidon, Simois, Cyprus, Troja?*

3.—Scan lines 611 and 617, and point out any peculiarities in the Prosody.

4.—What do you understand by *Tmesis, Ellipse* and *Protozeugma?* Give examples of each from this extract.

5.—Name the different kinds of *Derived Verbs;* give an example of one of them from this extract.

6.—Compare *prae, antiquus, multus, similis, juvenis, malus, miser.*

7.—What is the derivation of the following words: *lustrabunt, obstupuit, aspectu, immanibus, patriis, antiqua, succedite?*

8.—Account for the construction of *montibus* (line 607), *quaecumque* (610), *dextra* (611), *casu* (614), *ore* (614), *dea* (615), *oris* (616), *Anchisae* (617), *Teucrum* (619), *Sidona* (619), *mihi* (623), *tectis* (627), *juvenes* (627), *mali* (630), *miseris* (630).

9.—Decline (α) *vir, vis, casus,* in both numbers; (β) *insignis laus, antiqua stirps,* and *similis fortuna* in the sing. only. (γ) What kind of verb is *memini?*

10.—Give the inf., perf. and supine (if any) of *fero, gigno, curro, pasco, maneo, peto, obstupesco, loquor, nascor, insequor, memini, venio, expello, cognosco, orior, volo, ago, succedo, consisto.*

Sic memorat; simul Aenean in regia ducit
Tecta; simul divom templis indicit honorem.
Nec minus interea sociis ad litora mittit
Viginti tauros, magnorum horrentia centum
Terga suum, pingues centum cum matribus agnos,
Munera laetitiamque dii.
At domus interior regali splendida luxu
Instruitur, mediisque parant convivia tectis:
Arte laboratae vestes ostroque superbo,
Ingens argentum mensis, caelataque in auro
Fortia facta patrum, series longissima rerum,
Per tot ducta viros antiqua ab origine gentis.
Aeneas (neque enim patrius consistere mentem
Passus amor) rapidum ad naves praemittit Achaten,
Ascanio ferat haec, ipsumque ad moenia ducat;
Omnis in Ascanio cari stat cura parentis.
Munera praeterea, Iliacis erepta ruinis,
Ferre iubet, pallam signis auroque rigentem,
Et circumtextum croceo velamen acantho,
Ornatus Argivae Helenae; quos illa Mycenis,
Pergama cum peteret inconcessosque hymenaeos,
Extulerat, matris Ledae mirabile donum;
Praeterea sceptrum, Ilione quod gesserat olim,
Maxima natarum Priami, colloque monile
Bacatum, et duplicem gemmis auroque coronam.
Haec celerans, iter ad naves tendebat Achates.

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

Examination Paper. Lines 631—656.

1.—Who were *Aeneas*, *Achates*, *Ascanius*, *Helena*, *Leda* *Ilione*, *Priam?*

2.—Where were *Pergama*, *Argos*, and *Mycenae?*

3.—Explain (α) *Iliacis ruinis;* (β) *Pallam;* (γ) *Inconcessos Hymenaeos.*

4.—Comment on *munera laetitiamque dii.*

5.—What do you understand by *Hendiadys* and *Enallage?* Give an example of each from this extract.

6.—Account for the cases of *suum* (line 635), *luxu* (637), *arte* (639), *ostro* (639), *viros* (642), *munera* (647), *ruinis* (647), *acantho* (649), *Helenae* (650), *Pergama* (651), *donum*, (652), *natarum* (654), *collo* (654), *gemmis* (655).

7.—Scan line 651, and point out the peculiarity in the Prosody.

8.—What do you understand by *Ablative absolute, deponent, cognate accusative?*

9.—(α) Distinguish between *suĭs* and *suīs; mensĭs* and *mensīs; auro, aura,* and *aure; fere* and *ferre; colle* and *collo.* (β) Give the correlatives to *is, talis, tantus, tot.* (γ) Give the acc. sing. of *Aeneas*, gen. sing. of *Achates*, gen. and acc. sing. of *Ilione.* (δ) Explain *olim.* (ε) What is used as the superl. of *senex?* (ζ) Give the 2nd sing., pres. imperat. of *duco.*

10.—Give the princ. parts of *memorat, ducit, indicit, mittit, horrentia, instruitur, consistere, passus, ferat, stat, erepta, jubet, rigentem, peteret, extulerat, gesserat, tendebat.*

At Cytherea novas artes, nova pectore versat
Consilia, ut faciem mutatus et ora Cupido
Pro dulci Ascanio veniat, donisque furentem
Incendat reginam, atque ossibus implicet ignem.
Quippe domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilingues.
Urit atrox Iuno, et sub noctem cura recursat.
Ergo his aligerum dictis adfatur Amorem:
‘Nate, meae vires, mea magna potentia solus,
‘Nate, Patris summi qui tela Typhoïa temnis,
‘Ad te confugio, et supplex tua numina posco.
‘Frater ut Aeneas pelago tuus omnia circum
‘Litora iactetur odiis Iunonis acerbae,
‘Nota tibi, et nostro doluisti saepe dolore.
‘Nunc Phoenissa tenet Dido, blandisque moratur
‘Vocibus; et vereor, quo se Iunonia vertant
‘Hospitia; haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum.
‘Quocirca capere ante dolis et cingere flamma
‘Reginam meditor, ne quo se numine mutet;
‘Sed magno Aeneae mecum teneatur amore.
‘Qua facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem.
‘Regius accitu cari genitoris ad urbem
‘Sidoniam puer ire parat, mea maxima cura,
‘Dona ferens, pelago et flammis restantia Troiae;

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

EXAMINATION PAPER. Lines 657—679.

1.—Who were *Cytherea, Cupido, Ascanius, Tyrii, Juno, Typhoeus, Dido?*

2.—Where were *Tyre, Phoenice, Sidon,* and for what were they celebrated?

3.—Scan line 668, and point out the peculiarity in the Prosody.

4.—Comment on *domum ambiguam Tyriosque bilingues.*

5.—What do you understand by (α) Accusative of *respect;* (β) *Enallage;* (γ) the *Proleptic* use of the Adjective; (δ) *Ellipse?* and give an example of each from this extract.

6.—Distinguish between *ŏs* and *ōs; vires* and *viros; confŭgit* and *confūgit; numina* and *nomina; odi* and *odii; nōtus* and *nŏtus; dolus* and *dolor; vōces* and *vŏces; quā* and *quă; possis* and *posses; păret* and *pāret.*

7.—What is the derivation of the following words: *incendo, implico, ambiguus, bilinguis, recurso, aliger, iniquus, accitus?*

8.—Decline *domus, vis, solus, res.*

9.—(α) Compare *atrox, superus, saepe, magnus.* (β) What kind of verbs are *recurso, moror, possum,* respectively? (γ) What part of speech is *qua* in line 676? (δ) Account for the case of *accitu* in line 677, and *pelago* in line 679.

10.—Give the pres. inf., perf. and supine (if any) of *venio, furo, incendo, temno, confugio, posco, nosco, vereor, verto. capio, cingo, facio, possum, accipio, eo, fero.*

'Hunc ego, sopitum somno, super alta Cythera·
'Aut super Idalium sacrata sede recondam,
'Ne qua scire dolos, mediusve occurrere possit.
'Tu faciem illius noctem non amplius unam
'Falle dolo, et notos pueri puer indue voltus;
'Ut, cum te gremio accipiet laetissima Dido
'Regales inter mensas laticemque Lyaeum,
'Cum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet,
'Occultum inspires ignem, fallasque veneno.'
Paret Amor dictis carae genetricis, et alas
Exuit, et gressu gaudens incedit Iuli.
At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem
Inrigat, et fotum gremio dea tollit in altos
Idaliae lucos, ubi mollis amaracus illum
Floribus et dulci adspirans complectitur umbra.
Iamque ibat dicto parens et dona Cupido
Regia portabat Tyriis, duce laetus Achate.
Cum venit, aulaeis iam se regina superbis
Aurea composuit sponda, mediamque locavit;
Iam pater Aeneas, et iam Troiana iuventus
Conveniunt, stratoque super discumbitur ostro.
Dant famuli manibus lymphas, Cereremque canistris
Expediunt, tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis.
Quinquaginta intus famulae, quibus ordine longo
Cura penum struere, et flammis adolere penates;
Centum aliae, totidemque pares aetate ministri,
Qui dapibus mensas onerant et pocula ponunt.

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

Examination Paper. Lines 680—706.

1.—Who were *Dido, Lyaeus, Iūlus, Venus, Ascanius, Cupido, Tyrii, Achates?*

2.—Where were *Cythera, Idalium, Tyre?*

3.—(α) Who was *Ceres?* (β) For what does *cererem* stand in line 701? (γ) Give a similar instance of Virgil's using the name of the god instead of the gifts of the earth over which he was said to preside.

4.—Distinguish between *Penates, Lares* and *Genii.*

5.—Scan line 698, and point out any peculiarity in the Prosody.

6.—Distinguish between *pārens* and *părens; fotum* and *fatum; altus* and *alter; sēdes* and *sĕdes; dolus* and *dolor; mensĭs* and *mensīs; dŭces* and *dūces; vĕnit* and *vēnit; auro, aura* and *aure; mănibus* and *mānibus.*

7.—Give three examples of *cardinal, ordinal, distributive, multiplicative, adverbial, proportional* numerals respectively.

8.—(α) What peculiarity is there in *penus?* (β) For what is *flammis adolere Penates* an hypallage? (γ) Give the reason for *noctem* in line 683 being in the acc., and *dicto* in line 695 in the dat. (δ) Parse *discumbitur* in line 700.

9.—Comment on *aulaeis superbis, aurea sponda, mediam locavit.*

10.—Give the princ. parts of *recondam, occurrere, possit, falle, indue, accipio, dabit, figet, paret, exuit, gaudens, incedit, fotum, tollit, complectitur, ibat, venit, composuit, tonsis, ferunt, struere, adolere, ponunt.*

Nec non et Tyrii per limina laeta frequentes
Convenere, toris iussi discumbere pictis.
Mirantur dona Aeneae; mirantur Iulum,
Flagrantesque dei voltus, simulataque verba,
Pallamque, et pictum croceo velamen acantho.
Praecipue infelix, pesti devota futurae,
Expleri mentem nequit, ardescitque tuendo
Phoenissa, et pariter puero donisque movetur.
Ille ubi complexu Aeneae colloque pependit,
Et magnum falsi implevit genitoris amorem,
Reginam petit. Haec oculis, haec pectore toto
Haeret; et interdum gremio fovet; inscia Dido
Insidat quantus miserae deus! At memor ille
Matris Acidaliae paulatim abolere Sychaeum
Incipit, et vivo tentat praevertere amore
Iam pridem resides animos desuetaque corda.
  Postquam prima quies epulis, mensaeque remotae,
Crateras magnos statuunt, et vina coronant.
Fit strepitus tectis, vocemque per ampla volutant
Atria: dependent lychni laquearibus aureis
Incensi, et noctem flammis funalia vincunt.

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

EXAMINATION PAPER. Lines 707—727.

1.—Who were *Tyrii, Iülus, Dido, Sichaeus?*

2.—Who are meant by *Phoenissa* in line 714, and *Acidalia* in line 720?

3.—Scan line 726.

4.—Translate into English—

(α) Haud equidem tali me dignor honore.

(β) Mene efferre pedem, genitor, te posse relicto,
Sperasti?

(γ) Quid natum toties crudelis tu quoque falsis
Ludis imaginibus?

(δ) Tuus, O regina, quid optes.
Explorare labor; mihi jussa capessere fas est.

5.—Give the nom. sing. and gender of *limina, toris, dona, pesti, pectore, corda.*

6.—Give the voc. sing., nom., gen., and dat. plur. of *deus;* dat. sing. of *totus;* gen. pl. of *mater.*

7.—Comment on *pallam* (line 711), *pictum* (711), *prima quies* (723), *mensae* (723), *crateras vino coronant* (724), *dependent lychni laquearibus* (726).

8.—Account for the construction of *toris* (line 708), *acantho* (711), *pesti* (712), *mentem* (713), *puero* (714), *complexu* (715), *oculis* (717), *insideat* (719), *miserae* (719).

9.—Derive *discumbere, simulata, velamen, complexu, inscia, insideat, resides, funalia.*

10.—Give the pres. inf., perf. and supine (if any) of *convenio, jubeo, discumbo, miror, pingo, devoveo, expleo, ardesco, tueor, moveo, pendeo, pendo, peto, haereo, foveo, insideo, aboleo, incipio, praeverto, fio, dependeo, incendo, vinco.*

Hic regina gravem gemmis auroque poposcit
Implevitque mero pateram, quam Belus, et omnes
A Belo soliti; tum facta silentia tectis:
'Iuppiter, hospitibus nam te dare iura loquuntur,
'Hunc laetum Tyriisque diem Troiaque profectis
'Esse velis, nostrosque huius meminisse minores.
'Adsit laetitiae Bacchus dator, et bona Iuno.
'Et vos, o, coetum, Tyrii, celebrate faventes.
Dixit, et in mensam laticum libavit honorem,
Primaque, libato, summo tenus adtigit ore;
Tum Bitiae dedit increpitans; ille inpiger hausit
Spumantem pateram, et pleno se proluit auro;
Post alii proceres. Cithara crinitus Iopas
Personat aurata, docuit quem maximus Atlas.
Hic canit errantem lunam solisque labores;
Unde hominum genus, et pecudes; unde imber, et ignes;
Arcturum, pluviasque Hyadas, geminosque Triones;
Quid tantum Oceano properent se tinguere soles
Hiberni, vel quae tardis mora noctibus obstet.
Ingeminant plausu Tyrii, Troësque sequuntur.
Nec non et vario noctem sermone trahebat
Infelix Dido, longumque bibebat amorem.
Multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hectore multa;
Nunc, quibus Aurorae venisset filius armis;
Nunc, quales Diomedis equi, nunc, quantus Achilles.
'Immo age, et a prima, dic, hospes, origine nobis
'Insidias,' inquit, 'Danaum casusque tuorum,
'Erroresque tuos. Nam te iam septima portat
'Omnibus errantem terris et fluctibus aestas.'

AENEIDOS LIB. I.

EXAMINATION PAPER. Lines 728—756.

1.—Who were *Belus*, *Jupiter*, *Tyrii*, *Bacchus*, *Juno*, *Bitias*, *Iopas*, *Atlas*, *Troës*, *Priam*, *Hector*, *Aurora*, *Diomede*, *Achilles*, *Danai?*

2.—Where were *Tyre*, *Troy*, *Mt. Atlas?*

3.—Comment on—

(α) "Arcturum, pluviasque Hyadas, geminosque Triones."

(β) *Aurorae filius;* (γ) *Diomedis equi.*

4.—Explain the construction of *auro* (line 728), *mero* (729), *quam* (729), *hospitibus* (731), *Troja* (732), *velis* (733), *hujus* (733), *laticum* (736), *ore* (737), *Bitiae* (738), *cithara* (740), *noctibus* (746).

5.—Translate—

(α) Rimisque fatiscunt.

(β) Anthea si quem jactatum vento videat.

(γ) Tergora deripiunt costis.

(δ) Magalia quondam.

(ε) Tonsisque ferunt mantilia villis.

6.—Explain (α) *Reduplication*, (β) *Semi-deponent*, (γ) *Deponent*, (δ) *Defective*, (ε) *Frequentative;* and give an example of each from this extract.

7.—In what sense is *impiger* used in line 738?

8.—Compare *gravis*, *parvus*, *prae*, *superus*, *magnus*, *multus*, *infelix:* to what adjectives are *minores natu*, and *maximus natu* attached in comparison?

9.—Explain *Epanalepsis*, and give an example from this extract.

10.—Give the princ. parts of *poposcit*, *implevit*, *soliti*, *facta*, *dare*, *loquuntur*, *profectis*, *velis*, *meminisse*, *adsit*, *dixit*, *attigit*, *hausit*, *docuit*, *canit*, *tinguere*, *obstet*, *sequuntur*, *trahebat*, *bibebat*, *venisset.*

NOTES.

The Latin Primer referred to in the Notes is the Public Schools' Latin Primer.

The first four lines printed in *italics* are omitted in most editions, because their genuineness is doubtful, and they are not considered worthy of Virgil.

Ille ego, supply "sum," *I am he.*

Avena, "reed;" emblematic of pastoral poetry, referring to Virgil's Eclogues.

Silvis vicina arva, referring to the Georgics.

Horrentia Martis arma, referring to the Aeneid, an epic poem.

1.—*Arma*, "arms," *i.e.*, wars; the war waged between Aeneas and Turnus in Italy.

The *Aeneid*, the grandest epic poem of the Romans, describes the wars of Aeneas in Italy, hence its name. Virgil considers Aeneas as the great representative of the Roman people, and therefore loses no opportunity of praising him. The poem is intended to compliment Augustus, the Roman Emperor.

Virum, "the hero," *i.e.*, Aeneas; he was a Trojan prince, son of Anchises and the goddess Venus, and ancestor of the Roman people. During the Trojan war he defended his country with great vigour, and fought with Diomede and Achilles. When Troy was in flames he carried away his father Anchises on his shoulders, and the statues of his household gods (hence his epithet *pius*), leading in his hand his son Ascanius, leaving his wife Creüsa to follow, whom, however, he never found again. After the war with Turnus he married Lavinia, in whose honour he built Lavinium. After a short reign Aeneas was killed in a battle against the Etrurians. Some say that he was drowned in the *Numicus*, a river in Latium. The Latins not finding his body, supposed that he had been taken up to heaven, and worshipped him under the title of *Jupiter Indiges.*

Trojae. Troy, a city of Asia Minor, famous for its ten years' siege by the Greeks, by whom it was destroyed 1184 B.C. The kingdom of Priam extended from the river Aesepus to the promontory of Lectum, and was bounded on the east by Ida, and on the west by the Aegean. After the Trojan war the district obtained the name of *Phrygia.*

Primus. Antenor, a Trojan prince, arrived in Italy before Aeneas, but at the other side, on the Adriatic. This is not, strictly speaking, included in the Italia of the Ancients, as *Italia Antiqua* was bounded

on the north by the Rubicon. Aeneas was the first to come from Troy to Lavinium.

2.—*Italiam.* Acc. of place whither. (Lat. Primer, § 101.) Italia was a celebrated country of Europe, bounded on the north and north-west by the Alps; on the east by the Mare Superum or Hadriaticum; on the west by Mare Inferum or Tyrrhenum; and on the south by the Mare Ionium. Ancient Italy may be divided into three parts: the northern, *Gallia cisalpina;* the central, *Italia propria;* and the southern, *Magna Graecia.*

Fato, "by the will of Heaven."

Laviniaque. In scanning this line notice the synizesis, Laviniaque = Lāvīnyăquĕ. By *synizesis* or *synaeresis* is meant "the contraction of two vowels into one."

Laviniaque litora. This is explanatory of *Italiam,* an instance of *epexegesis,* where the entire is mentioned first; then the particular part. By *epexegesis* is meant "the subjoining a *limited* notion to a more *general* one, to define it more closely."

Que may here be construed "even."

Lavinium was a city of Latium, near the sea-coast, founded by Aeneas in honour of his wife Lavinia.

Venit, perf. tense. Observe the difference between perf. *vēnit* and pres. *vĕnit.*

3.—*Jactatus, i.e.,* "jactatus est." This is what is called an *ellipse, i.e.,* the omission of something, sometimes of a substantive, as *ferina,* "venison" (supply caro); sometimes of a verb, as *ille ego,* "I am he" (supply sum).

4.—*Superum* for "superorum," by *syncope, i.e.,* "the taking away of letters from the middle of a word."

Saevae memorem Junonis ob iram. Juno's anger was the *cause* of Aeneas' suffering. Juno was an enemy of the Trojans, because Paris had awarded the palm of beauty to Venus. Juno was the daughter of Saturn and Ops, and wife of Jupiter, and Queen of Heaven.

5.—*Passus, i.e.,* passus est, by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Dum, "until," takes a subjunct., implying purpose.

Urbem, i.e., Lavinium. See note on line 2.

6.—*Deos, i.e.,* Penates, the household gods.

Latio, "to Latium," a poetic use of dat. after "inferret," instead of *in Latium,* as it would have been in prose. Latium was a country of Italy, in which Rome was situated, lying south of Etruria; it extended from the Tiber to the river Liris.

Unde, "from which event," supply "ortum est," arose. *Unde* is here an "adverb of time;" it is sometimes an "adverb of place." The new-comers joined with the original inhabitants and formed a new race—the Latin race.

7.—*Albani patres.* Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, after the death of his father left Lavinium and built Alba Longa, a city of Latium, and

made it the seat of his kingdom. It was here that Romulus, the founder of the Roman empire, was born. Thus the Albans were the *fathers*, or ancestors of the Romans.

Romae. Rome was a city of central Italy, on the banks of the Tiber, the capital of the Roman empire. It was built 753 B.C.

8. *Musa*, "O Muse!" *i.e.*, Calliope, the muse of epic poetry. The muses were daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. They were nine in number. *Clio*, who presided over history; *Calliope* over heroic song, *Melpomene* over tragedy, *Thalīa* over comedy, *Erăto* over love-songs and hymns, *Euterpe* over lyric poetry, *Terpsichŏrē* over the harp and dances, *Polyhymnia* over rhetoric and theatrical gestures, and *Urănĭē* over astronomy.

9. *Deum*, old form of gen. for "deorum."

Volvere is in the Infinitive after "impulerit," in imitation of the Greek construction. In Latin prose it would have been *ut volvat.* Observe the difference between the pres. inf. *volvĕre*, and the 3rd pl. perf. ind. *volvēre.*

10. *Insignem pietate virum.* Aeneas is usually styled "*pius.*" See note on "virum," line 1.

12. *Tyrii*, "the Tyrians," *i.e.*, the inhabitants of Tyre, a maritime and commercial city of Phoenicia, noted for its purple.

Tenuere supply "*eam*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

13. *Carthago*, "Carthage," a celebrated city of northern Africa, the rival of Rome. It is represented as having been built by Dido about 100 years before the foundation of Rome. It maintained three famous wars against Rome, called the Punic wars. It was destroyed by Scipio Africanus the younger at the close of the third Punic war, 146 B.C. It is called *Urbs Sidonia*, because it was built by Dido, who was born at Sidon. See note on lines 299 and 446.

Italiam. See note on line 2.

Tiberina Ostia. "The mouths of the Tiber." The Tiber was a river of Italy, separating Latium and Etruria, rising in the Apennines and flowing into the Tuscan Sea. Ancus Martius built a town called "Ostia" at the mouth of the Tiber.

14.—*Opum*, gen. pl. of *opes;* gen. of respect after "dives."

15.—*Juno.* See note on line 4.

16.—*Samo.* Samos, an island on the coast of Asia Minor, opposite Ephesus, famed as the birthplace of Pythagoras, the celebrated philosopher; and for the worship of Juno, who was supposed to have been born and brought up here.

In the scanning of this line the *o* in *Samo* is not elided. Here is an *hiatus*, *i.e.*, a meeting of two vowels in two different words, which is not at all uncommon at the *caesura*, and in *arsis.* By "caesura" is meant the point in the verse where a word ends, so as to cut the foot in two, and the voice pauses a little. "Arsis" is a name given to the syllable on which the *stress* of the voice falls.

17.—*Dea*, *i.e.*, Juno.

18.—*Si qua*, "if by any means."

Jam tum, "even then," *i.e.*, long before the building of Rome.

Tenditque fovetque, "strove and earnestly desired;" an example of "Historic present," when the present tense implies a past event.

19.—*Sed enim*, "but indeed." This is an "elliptical phrase," fully expressed thus, "but *she found she would not be able to do this*, for she had heard, &c." "Sed" suggests a dread, and "enim" the reason of it.

20.—*Audierat*, syncopated for *audiverat*. See note on line 4.

Tyrias arces, "the Carthaginian citadels." See notes on lines 12 and 13.

Olim, from *olle*, the old form of *ille*, "that," meaning *at that time*, hence denoting distant time, either past or future, here *future*, "in time to come."

Verteret, for "everteret."

22.—*Venturum*, *i.e.*, "venturum esse." See note on line 3.

Excidio, dat. of purpose, after "venturum."

Libyae, Africa, one of the chief divisions of the world, bounded on the east by the Red Sea, on the north by the Mediterranean, on the south and west by the ocean.

Excidio Libyae allude to the destruction of Carthage.

Sic volvere Parcas, "so have the Fates decreed." The "Parcae," or "Fates," were three in number, *Clotho*, who held the distaff; *Lachesis*, who spun; and *Atropos*, who cut the thread of life.

Volvere Parcas is an oblique construction, dependent on *audierat;* literally, "she had heard that the Fates had decreed thus."

The "*Historic Infinitive*" is used as if it were a finite verb for the imperfect indicative. (Lat. Primer, § 140, 2.)

Veteris, "long-continued." *Vetus* means that which has existed for a long time, as opposed to *recens; antiquus*, that which took place in former times, as opposed to *novus*.

23.—*Saturnia*, "Juno," the daughter of Saturn and Ops. Saturnia is subject to *arcebat*, in line 31.

24.—*Trojam*. See note on line 1.

Argis, Argos (neut. in the sing. with cases only nom. and acc., but masc. in plur.). The capital of Argolis, in the Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno, and the most ancient city in Greece; it was the kingdon of Diomedes.

26.—*Repostum*, syncopated for *repositum*. See note on line 4.

27.—*Judicium Paridis*, "the decision of Paris." Paris was the son of Priam, King of Troy, and the decision referred to is that by which he awarded the palm of *Beauty* to Venus in opposition to Juno and Minerva. He was rewarded by having possession of Helen, the most beautiful woman of her time, whom he carried off from the palace of Menelaus her husband, King of Sparta, and this caused

the Trojan war. Juno, therefore, resented the judgment, and the "wrong done to her slighted beauty."

Formae, objective genitive. The genitive, is called *objective* when the substantive on which it depends is regarded as the *object* towards which that substantive is directed: as, *amor patriae*, the love of country, *i.e.*, the love which we have for our country, where country is the "object" of our love. The objective genitive may have for signs such words as *in*, *for*, *with*, *regarding*, *done to*, &c.: as, *injuria spretae formae*, wrong done to her slighted beauty.

28.—*Invisum*, "hated," "abhorred," as being descended from Dardanus, the son of Jupiter and Electra, the daughter of Atlas. Juno had an irreconcilable hatred to all Jupiter's children by other wives.

Ganymedis. Ganymede was a son of Laomedon, king of Troy. On account of his beauty he was carried off by Jove's eagle from Mount Ida to heaven, and there made Jove's cup-bearer in the place of Hebe, the daughter of Juno, who had been previously vested with that honour.

29.—*His*, abl. of cause.

Super, adv. "in addition." equivalent to *insuper*.

30.—*Troas*, Greek acc. pl. of Troes, "Trojans." See note on Troja, line 1.

Reliquias Danaum, "the remnant of the Greeks," *i.e.*, those who have survived the sword of the Greeks.

Danaum is the old form of the gen., and is here "the subjective genitive." The genitive is called *subjective* when the substantive on which it is dependent is regarded as the subject from which that substantive proceeds: as, *amor parentis*, the love of the parent, *i.e.*, the love which the parent has for us, where the parent is the "subject" who loves.

Danai is one of the many names of the Greeks, derived from Danaus, son of Belus, and brother of Aegyptus, who came from Egypt into Greece, and there became king of Argos. The Greeks are also called *Graii*, *Achivi*, *Argivi*.

Àtque, "and especially." It is epexegetical; after the general term *Greeks*, Achilles is mentioned in particular. For *epexegesis*, see note on line 2.

Achilli, irregular gen. of Achilles. Greek nouns ending in *es* have the gen. in *i*. and acc. in *en;* those in *eus* have the gen. in *ei*, and acc. in *ea*. Achilles was the most renowned Greek hero in the Trojan war; he was the son of Peleus, King of Thessaly, and of the sea-goddess Thetis. He slew Hector, the champion of Troy, and was himself treacherously slain by Paris after the taking of the city.

31.—*Latio*, "from Latium," abl. after "arcebat." See note on line 6.

Multos annos, "many years," viz., *seven*.

33.—*Tantae molis erat*, "of so great difficulty was it," or, "it was a work of such vast difficulty." "Molis" is a possessive gen. after "erat,"

dependent on such a word as *opus*, or *res*, understood. The form is therefore elliptic. See note on line 3.

Condere is the subject of *erat*. The Inf. is, properly speaking, a verb-noun, and therefore may be either nom. or acc. (Lat. Primer, § 140, 1.)

34.—*Sicula tellus*, "the Sicilian land," *i.e.*, Sicily, the largest island of the Mediterranean, lying to the south of Italy, from which it is separated by the straits of *Messina*. It is also called *Trinacria* and *Triquĕtra*, from its three promontories, *Pelōrus*, *Pachynus and Lilybaeum*.

35.—*Vela dabant* supply *ventis*, "set sail."

Laeti, "joyfully," an adj. used in an adverbial sense.

Spumas, plur. for sing., an instance of enallage. By *enallage* is meant "the use of one word for another:" as, one part of speech for another, or one case for another, or singular for plural, &c.

Aere, *i.e.*, *aeratis proris*, "with their brazen prows." Notice the difference between *aere* from "aes," and *aëre* from "aer."

Ruebant, "were cleaving," "were ploughing." Ruo is often used actively.

36.—*Juno*. See note on line 4.

Volnus for *vulnus*. This refers to Juno's causes of enmity against Aeneas, which Virgil enumerates as fourfold:—(i.) her fears for Carthage; (ii.) the grudge she still maintained since the Trojan war; (iii.) the decision of Paris yet rankling in her mind; and (iv.) the choice of the Trojan, Ganymede, as cupbearer in place of her own daughter Hebe.

37.—*Haec secum*, supply *dixit* or *loquitur*, by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Mene desistere, "am I to desist from." An acc. with inf. is sometimes used independently, to express surprise or indignation; mostly with the interrogative particle *ne*. It may be called the *Inf. of indignant exclamation*. The construction is sometimes explained by the ellipse of *decet;* "is it fitting that I should desist?"

38.—*Italia*, abl. after "avertere." The preposition *a* in composition governs the abl. (Lat. Primer, § 122, a.)

Teucrorum regem, *i.e.*, Teucrorum ducem. The Trojans were called Teucri from Teucer, a Cretan prince, son of Scamander of Crete, who migrated to the north of Asia Minor at a very early period; he became son-in-law of Dardanus, and afterwards king of Troy.

39.—*Pallasne*. *Ne* the enclitic particle, here used for *nonne*.

Pallas is the Greek name for Minerva, the daughter of Jupiter, who was the goddess of wisdom, of the arts and sciences, of poetry, and of spinning and weaving. She is fabled to have sprung ready armed from the brain of Jupiter.

40.—*Argivom*, for Argivum, the old gen. of Argivi, one of the many names of the Greeks, derived from Argos. See note on line

24. The Locrians, however, are here more especially meant. The story is, that Ajax, son of Oïleus, King of the Thessalian Locrians, on the night of the capture of Troy, offered violence to Cassandra, the prophetic daughter of Priam, in the very sanctuary of Minerva, whither she had fled for security; for which profanation he was shipwrecked and struck by lightning on Caphareus, a promontory of Euboea.

Ajacis Oïli, "of Ajax, the son of Oïleus."

Oïli the old gen. of Oïleus, dependent on *filii* understood, in apposition with *Ajacis*.

42.—*Ipsa*, "she herself," "she in person." Instead of Jupiter, the rightful person, she herself did it, usurping his power.

Jovis ignem, "thunderbolt." *Jupiter*, or *Jove*, was a son of Saturn and Ops, and king of the heathen gods.

Jaculata, "having hurled." An example of *onomatopoeia*, *i.e.*, "an adapting of the sound of the words to the sense conveyed."

46.—*Divom* for *divum*, the old form of gen.

Incedo, "walk majestic as," *i.e.*, "am."

47.—*Tot annos*, acc. of duration of time. (Lat. Primer, § 102, 1.)

49.—*Praeterea*, an adv. of time, "hereafter," "any longer."

Aris, dat. after imponet. (Lat. Primer, §, 106, a.) *Altare* is an altar to one of the *dii superi* only; *ara* to any deity or hero.

Honorem, "a sacrifice."

50.—*Dea*, *i.e.*, Juno. See note on line 4.

51.—*Loca*, Locus, a place, has two plurals, *loci* and *loca; loci* denoting "single places;" *loca*, "a district."

Austris, abl. after *feta*. (Lat. Primer, § 119, b.) The names of the winds were: *Auster*, "the south wind;" *Aquilo* or *Boreas*, "the north wind;" *Africus*, "the south-west wind;" *Eurus*, "the south-east wind;" *Zephyrus* or *Favonius*, "the west wind."

52.—*Aeoliam*. The Aeolian islands, seven in number, were situated between Italy and Sicily; now called the *Lipari* islands.

Aeolus was the son of Hippotas, and obtained the title of "king of the winds," because, from a course of observations, he had acquired some knowledge of the weather, and could at times foretell what wind would blow for some days together.

53.—This line is an excellent example of *onomatopeia*. See note on line 42.

54.—*Sceptra*, pl. for sing. by *enallage*. See note on line 35.

58.—*Ni* for *nisi*, is joined to a subj. mood when a "contingency" is implied; to an ind. when a "fact" is stated. (Lat. Primer, § 152, III.)

60.—*Abdidit*, supply *eos* by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

61.—*Molem et montes altos*, a *hendiadys* for *molem altorum montium*. By *hendiadys* is meant "the use of two substantives instead of substantive and adjective to express one object," as, *pătĕris libamus et auro* for *libamus aureis pateris*, we pour out a libation from golden goblets.

63.—*Premere et laxas dare habenas*, "how to tighten the reins and how to slacken them."

Dare with an adj. or partic. forms a circumlocutory phrase for the simple verb. *Laxas habenas;* this is an example of the *proleptic* or *anticipatory* use of the adj., by which a thing is represented as being *already done*, though in reality it is to follow as a *consequence* of the action of the verb on which its subst. depends; as, *scuta latentia condunt*, "they stow away the shields so that they become hidden," *i.e.*, they hide the shields out of sight; where *latentia* is said to belong to *scuta* proleptically, *i.e.*, by anticipation.

64.—*Vocibus*, abl. after "usa est." (Lat. Primer, § 119, a.)

65.—*Aeole*. See note on line 52.

Divom for *divum*, old form of gen. pl.

Pater atque hominum rex, *i.e.*, Jupiter. See note on line 42.

66.—*Mulcere dedit*, a Graecism for *dedit potestatem mulcendi*. Dare with inf. has the sense of *permitting*, *allowing*, etc.

67.—*Tyrrhenum aequor*, *i.e.*, the Tuscan Sea, between Sicily and Italy. The *Tyrrheni* were a Pelasgian people, who migrated to Italy and settled in Etruria.

Navigat aequor, an acc. of cognate meaning after the intrans. vb. (Lat. Primer, § 97.)

68.—*Ilium portans*, *i.e.*, seeking a new habitation in Italy, in which to perpetuate the kingdom of Troy. *Ilium* was one of the names of Troy, which was also called *Dardania* and *Teucria*.

Italiam. See note on line 2.

Penates, "household gods;" literally, that which is inside the house, and is derived from *penus*, "stores kept in the house."

Penates is properly employed to designate the tutelary gods of a particular "nation;" *Lares* those of the "family," and *Genii* of "single individuals."

69.—*Ventis* is dat. after *incute*. (Lat. Primer, § 160, a.)

Submersas obrue, *i.e.*, *submerge et obrue*, "sink and overwhelm." "Submersas" is an instance of *prolepsis*. See note on line 63.

70.—*Age diversos*, "drive them in different directions." *Diversas* might have been expected here to agree with *puppes*, but the poet is thinking more of the "persons" than of the "ships." This is an example of "*synesis*" or "*constructio ad sensum*," when the verb agrees, not in grammar but in *sense*, with its subject, the adjective with its substantive, or the relative with its antecedent; as, "*pars* epulis *onerant* mensas," part of them load the tables with food. (Lat. Primer, § 160.)

71.—*Praestanti corpore*, "of distinguished appearance;" abl. of quality. (Lat. Primer, § 115.)

Nymphae, "Nymphs." These were inferior goddesses, inhabiting either the sea, rivers, woods, trees or mountains.

72.—*Quarum*, gen. of thing distributed after superl. (Lat. Primer, § 130.)

Forma, abl. of respect after superl. (Lat. Primer, § 116.)
Deïopeiam, the fairest of the fourteen nymphs that waited on Juno.
73.—*Connubio*, to be scanned as if *cōnnŭbjō*, by *synizesis*. See note on line 2.
75.—*Pulchra prole*, abl. of quality. (Lat. Primer, § 115.)
Te parentem, double acc. after *faciat*. (Lat. Primer, § 99.)
76.—*Aeolus haec*, supply *dixit* by ellipsis. See notes on line 3 and 52.
Regina, *i.e.*, Juno. See note on line 4.
77.—*Labor*, supply *est* by ellipsis. See note on line 3.
78.—*Quodcumque*, supply *est* by ellipsis. See note on line 3.
Regni, gen. of thing measured. (Lat. Primer, § 131.)
Sceptra for *sceptrum* by enallage. See note on line 35.
Jovem. See note on line 42.
79.—*Concilias*, &c., "you have procured for me my sceptre, and secured the favour of Jove." An approximation to the figure *Zeugma*, *i.e.*, "when one verb governs two substantives, but must receive with each a meaning suitable to the *governed* word," as, *coelum tempestatesque serenat*, he renders the sky serene, and calms the tempest.
Das accumbere, a Graecism. See note on line 66. The word *accumbere*, to recline, refers to the ancient manner of reclining on couches at table, and to be admitted to the table of the gods implies deification.
Epulis from *epulum*, neut. in sing., meaning "a religious feast," which makes *epulae* fem. in plur., meaning "a sumptuous banquet."
Divom for divum, an old form of gen. plur.
80.—*Nimborum*, gen. after "potens." (Lat. Primer, § 133.)
Facis potentem, supply *me* by ellipsis, double acc. (Lat. Primer, § 99.)
81.—*Dicta*, supply *sunt* by ellipsis. See note on line 3.
82.—*Agmine facto*, abl. absolute, as, "as in a marshalled troop." *Agmen* is literally "an army in motion." (Lat. Primer, § 125.)
83.—*Ruunt*, a neuter verb.
84.—*Totum*, supply *mare* by ellipsis. See note on line 3.
85.—*Eurus*, *notus*. See note on line 51.
Ruunt, a transitive verb.
This and the following lines are noted instances of *onomatopeia*. See note on line 42.
86.—*Africus*. See note on line 51.
Volvont for volvunt.
89.—*Teucrorum*. See note on line 38.
91.—*Viris*, dat. after "intentant." (Lat. Primer, § 106, a.)
92.—*Aeneae*. See note on line 1.
93.—*Duplices*, "clasped, folded." Duplex is a multiplicative numeral. See note on line 94.
94.—*Talia voce refert*, "utters these words." *Voce* is redundant by *pleonasm*, *i.e.*, "using more words than are necessary to express the meaning," as, "*sic ore locutus est*," where *ore* is redundant.

Terque quaterque, "three and four times," *i.e.*, seven, to express the most consummate happiness; seven, according to the doctrine of the Pythagoreans, being a perfect number.

Ter and *quater* are adverbial numerals. Numerals are of various kinds:—(i.) the *cardinal* numbers show *how many* persons or things are mentioned, as, *unus* one, *duo* two, *tres* three, &c.; (ii.) *ordinal* numerals show in what order persons or things stand in reference to one another, as, *primus* first, *secundus* second, *tertius* third, &c.; (iii.) *distributive* numerals denote so many each, or at each time, as, *singuli* one apiece, *bini* two apiece, *terni* three apiece, &c.; (iv.) *multiplicative* numerals denote the multiplying or increasing of numbers, as, *simplex* simple, *duplex* twofold, *triplex* threefold, &c.; (v.) *adverbial* numerals denote the number of times that anything happens, as, *semel* once, *bis* twice, *ter* three times, &c.; (vi.) *proportional* numerals denote "how many times as great," as, *duplus* twice as great, *triplus* three times as great, *quadruplus* four times as great, &c.

95.—*Queis* for quibus, dat. plur. of qui after contigit. (Lat. Primer, § 107.)

Trojae. See note on line 1.

96.—*Oppetere*, supply *mortem* by ellipsis. See note on line 3. It means not simply "to die," but "to die bravely."

Danaum, old form of the gen. See note on line 30.

Fortissime gentis, gen. of the thing distributed. (Lat. Primer, § 130.)

97.—*Tydide*, voc. of Tydides, son of Tydeus, a patronymic noun, *i.e.*, a name derived from a parent:—(i.) the masc. forms are *-ădes*, as, Aeneades, son of Aeneas; *-ĭădes*, as, Thestiades, son of Thestius; *-ĭdes*, as, Tyndarides, son of Tyndarus; *-īdes*, as, Tydides, son of Tydeus. (ii.) The fem. forms are: *-īs*, as, Tyndaris, daughter of Tyndarus; *-ēïs*, as, Neleis, daughter of Neleus; *-ăs*, as, Thestias, daughter of Thestius.

Tydides, or Diomede, one of the most renowned chiefs in the Trojan war, was son of Tydeus and Deiphyle. He would have slain Aeneas in single combat but for the intervention of Venus.

Mene. See note on line 37.

Iliacis campis, "on Trojan plains." See note on line 68.

99. *Saevus*, "bold, valiant."

Aeacidae, Achilles, grandson of Aeacus, and son of Peleus. See notes on lines 30 and 97.

Hector, the eldest son of Priam and Hecuba; he was the chief defender of Troy, and with his death ended the Trojan war. He was slain by Achilles, who fastened his dead body to a war chariot and dragged it three times round the walls of Troy.

100.—*Sarpedon*, son of Jupiter and Laodamia, was a king of Lycia, and an ally of Priam, and was killed before Troy by Patroclus.

Simois, a small river of Troas in Asia Minor, flowing from Mount Ida into the Scamander.

101.—*Scuta*, "shields." *Scutum* is an oblong shield of wood; *parma*, a round shield of leather; *clypeus*, a round shield of brass.

102.—*Jactanti*, dat. of person affected. (Lat. Primer, § 107.)

Aquilone, "from the north." See note on line 51. Abl. of instrument. (Lat. Primer, § 112.)

103.—*Velum adversa ferit*, "strikes the sail full in front." *Ferit*, from "ferio."

104.—*Avertit*, supply *se* by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Undis, dat. of indirect object. (Lat. Primer, § 106, 3.)

105.—*Cumulo*, descriptive ablative. (Lat. Primer, § 113.)

Praeruptus aquae mons, "a towering wave." The prefix *prae* indicates "broken off in front."

106.—*Summo in fluctu*, "on the top of the wave." Summus is superl. of "superus." There are some adjectives, such as *summus* highest, *medius* middle, *imus* lowest, *reliquus* remaining, *ultimus* last, *extremus* last, &c., which are generally translated into English by substantives, as, *summus mons*, the top of the mountain; *ima quercus*, the foot of the oak; *reliquum opus*, the rest of the work.

Dehiscens "yawning." The prefix *de* implies "to its greatest depth."

107.—*Furit aestus arenis*, "the surge rages on the sands;" or use *arenis* as abl. of instrument, and construe it "as the surge madly boils with sand,"—not the sand on the shore, but at the bottom of the sea.

108.—*Tres*, supply *naves* by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Notus, "wind;" not here the "south wind," the word being used in a general sense. See note on line 51.

109.—*Itali*. See note on line 2.

Quae, supply *sunt* by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Aras, "the Altars;" a name given to some rocks in the Mediterranean Sea, between Sicily, Sardinia and Africa.

110.—*Dorsum*, "a reef."

Mari summo. See note on line 106. The reef rose close to the surface, but was still concealed by the waters.

Tres, supply *naves* by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Eurus. See note on line 51.

111.—*In brevia et syrtes*, "on shallows and sandbanks." Some take this to be a *hendiadys* for "brevia syrtium." See note on line 61. The *syrtes* here mentioned are not "the Syrtes," properly so called, Major and Minor, of Africa.

Miserabile visu. The supine in *u*. (Lat. Primer, § 141, 6.)

113.—*Unam*, supply *navem* by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Lycios, a people of Lycia, a country of Asia Minor, bounded on the east by Pisidia and Pamphylia; on the north by Phrygia; on the west by Caria; and on the south by the Mediterranean.

Oronten (Gk. acc.). A chief of the Lycii, one of the companions of Aeneas.

114.—*Ipsius*, *i.e.*, Aeneas.

A vertice, from above.

115.—*Magister*, *i.e.*, "the Pilot," by name "Leucaspis."

116.—*Volvitur in caput*, "rolls headlong."

Ter. See note on line 94. *Ter* in this line is not to be taken literally, but indefinitely "several times."

119.—*Virum*, old gen. for *virorum*. See note on line 4.

Troïa, "Trojan." See note on line 1.

Gaza, originally a Persian word, which signifies any kind of rich furniture, as well as treasures of gold and silver.

120.—*Ilionei*, gen. of Ilioneus. See note on line 30. Ilĭŏnēī, by synizesis or synaeresis. See note on line 2. Ilioneus was a Trojan, one of the followers of Aeneas.

Achates, the trusty companion of Aeneas, whose fidelity was so exemplary that "*fidus Achates*" became a proverb.

121.—*Qua*, supply "*navem*" as the antecedent.

Vectus, supply *est* by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Abas, a Trojan, one of the followers of Aeneas.

Aletes, a Trojan, one of the followers of Aeneas, described as a prudent and venerable old man.

122.—*Hiems*, "storm."

124.—*Interea, etc.* The order is:—*Interea Neptunus, graviter commotus, sensit pontum misceri magno murmure, hiememque emissam* (*esse*), *et stagna refusa* (*esse*) *imis vadis.*

125.—*Neptunus*, the god of the sea, was son of Saturn and Ops, and brother to Jupiter, Pluto and Juno.

Imis. See note on line 106.

126.—*Alto prospiciens*, "gazing over the deep;" *alto* abl. case after "prospiciens." (Lat. Primer, § 121.)

127.—*Summa*. See note on line 106.

129.—*Coeli ruina*, a poetic expression for "storm;" literally, "the fall of heaven."

130.—*Fratrem Junonis*, *i.e.*, Neptune. See note on line 125.

131.—*Eurum Zephyrumque*. See note on line 51.

Dehinc to be scanned as one syllable, *dēinc* by *synizesis* or *synaeresis*. See note on line 2.

132.—*Generis fiducia*, "confidence in their birth." The winds were said to be the sons of Aurora and Astraeus, one of the Titans who made war against Jupiter. This fable of the Titans attempting to scale heaven and dethrone Jupiter is evidently a traditional perversion of the building of the Tower of Babel.

135.—*Quos ego*, "whom I'll" (*i.e.*, punish). The sentence is left incomplete, and is an instance of the figure called *aposiopesis*, *i.e.*, "a becoming silent." It is common in the comic writers, and is emplo when a speaker suddenly breaks off from what he is saying th some sudden feeling or tumultuous passion. Here the neces

taking immediate measures to allay the tempests interrupts the threats of Neptune.

Praestat, "it is better," impersonal, with clause as subject. (Lat. Primer, § 157.)

136.—*Non simili*, "unlike," *i.e.*, different sort of.

139.—*Sorte*, "by lot." The empire of Saturn was divided by the drawing of lots between his three sons, Jupiter, who drew Heaven; Neptune, who drew the Sea; and Pluto, who drew the Infernal Regions.

Datum, supply *est* by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

140.—*Eure.* See note on line 51. Notice the use of *vestras* applied to Eure; it shows that the Eurus is intended to represent itself and companions, otherwise *tuas* would be used.

142.—*Dicto citius*, "more quickly than spoken," *i.e.*, "at once, without delay." *Dicto* is abl. after the compar. *citius*. (Lat. Primer, § 124.)

144.—*Cymothoë*, a sea-nymph or Nereid, daughter of Nereus and Doris.

Triton was the son of Neptune and Amphitrite; he was Neptune's trumpeter, and is always represented in the act of blowing a shell; his body above the waist is like a man, and below, a dolphin.

Adnixus refers to both Cymothoë and Triton, but agrees with the substantive nearest to it.

145.—*Scopulo*, abl. after *detrudunt*. (Lat. Primer, § 122, a.)

146.—*Syrtes.* See note on line 111.

147.—An instance of *onomatopeia.* See note on line 42.

148–153.—This is one of the four similes used by Virgil in this book of the Aeneid; it is that of Neptune stilling the tempest as a great and good man stills a sedition by look and word. The other three are (lines 430–436): where the busy toil of building Carthage is likened to the busy toil of a beehive; (lines 498–502) where Dido coming to the Temple is likened to Diana on the hills; and (lines 592, 593) where Venus bestows beauty on Aeneas as the artist does on ivory, silver or marble.

148.—*Ac veluti*, etc. The order is:—*ac veluti saepe in magno populo, quum*, etc.

149.—*Seditio.* Insurrections were not uncommon in Rome during the latter years of the Republic.

Volgus for *vulgus.*

150.—*Faces* from *fax*, "firebrands."

154.—*Cecĭdit* from *cado.* Observe the difference between *cecĭdit* from *cado* and *cecīdit* from *caedo.*

155.—*Genitor*, *i.e.*, Neptune. See note on line 125.

Coelo invectus aperto, "wafted through the cloudless sky."

156.—*Curru*, old dat. gov. by "dat." (Lat. Primer, § 106, 3.)

157.—*Aeneadae*, "the followers of Aeneas," *i.e.*, the Trojans. See note on line 97.

Quae proxima, supply "*sunt*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

158.—*Libyae.* See note on line 22.

Vertuntur, "proceed."

159.—*Insula portum, etc.*, "an island forms a harbour by its jutting sides, against which every wave from the ocean is broken, and parts asunder into a retired bay."

160.—*Quibus, i.e., ad quae litora.*

164.—*Scaena* (from the Gk. *skēnē*), originally "a bower, arbour, tent," *i.e.*, an apartment formed, either by nature or art, of the branches and leaves of trees; in a *secondary* sense, the "scene or stage," the place in the theatre where the actors perform; then *figuratively*, "show, parade, prospect, view."

166.—*Fronte sub adversa*, supply *ingredientibus*, "under the brow of the cliff facing (those entering the bay)."

167.—*Intus*, supply "*sunt*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

168.—*Nympharum.* See note on line 71. All bowers, etc., formed by nature were supposed to be the homes of the sylvan deities.

170.—*Septem navibus, i.e.*, the *one* carrying Aeneas, the *three* that Triton lifted from the rocks, and the *three* that Neptune freed from the sands. The whole fleet, *twenty* in all, was finally recovered, with the exception of the ship that carried Orontes.

Aeneas. See note on line 1.

172.—*Troës*, "Trojans." See note on line 1.

Arena, abl. after potiuntur. (Lat. Primer, § 119, a.)

174.—*Scilici*, abl.

Achates. See note on line 120.

175.—*Succepit*, old form for *suscepit.*

177.—*Cererem*, "corn." "Ceres," daughter of Saturn and Ops, was the goddess presiding over corn, and is here poetically used for corn. This habit of the poets is by no means unfrequent; thus we have *Vulcanus* for "fire," *Mars* for "war," *Liber* or *Bacchus* for "wine," *Venus* for "love," etc.

Cerealia arma, i.e., instruments for grinding, baking, etc., such as kneading-trough, mill, etc. *Arma* does not mean simply "warlike weapons," but "implements" generally, for any purpose whatever.

178.—*Fessi rerum*, "exhausted with misfortunes;" a Greek construction, gen. of respect. (Lat. Primer, § 132.)

Receptas, "rescued" from the wreck.

179.—*Frangere saxo*, "to grind." The primitive method of grinding by breaking the corn with a stone.

180.—*Aeneas.* See note on line 1.

181.—*Pelago*, abl. of place, following "prospectum petit."

Anthea (Gk. acc.), in apposition with *quem.* Antheus was one of the Trojan followers of Aeneas.

Si quem videat, supply by ellipsis *sociorum amissorum*, "to see if he could discern any of his lost companions, Antheus," etc.

182.—*Phrygias biremes*, "Trojan ships." As Troy was in Phrygia Minor, the word may here be translated Trojan. Phrygia was a country of Asia Minor, divided into Great and Little Phrygia. "Phrygia Minor" lay along the southern shore of the Propontis (Sea of Marmora).

Biremes, "ships," properly vessels with two banks of oars; those with three banks were called *triremes*.

183.—*Capyn* (Gk. acc.). Capys was a Trojan who came with Aeneas into Italy, and is said to have founded Capua. He wished to destroy the wooden horse which, being admitted within the walls, led to the destruction of Troy.

Caïci. Caïcus was a Trojan follower of Aeneas, and was doubtless the chief man on board his ship; the arms of the commander were usually placed on the stern of his ship.

185.—*Armenta*, "herds," from *aro*, to plough, as if it were *aramenta*, just as *jumentum* from *juvo*, to help, as if it were *juvamentum*. The word is properly applied to "cattle," but is often used for other kinds of animals.

186.—*A tergo*, "in the rear," "behind."

188.—*Achates*. See note on line 120.

190.—*Cornibus arboreis*, "with tree-like horns," *i.e.*, "huge branching antlers."

Volgus for *vulgus*, "the common sort," as opposed to the *ductores*.

193.—*Fundat* and *aequet*, subj. after "prius quam," indicating "purpose."

Humi, adverbial gen., "on the ground," used in the same way as *domi*, "at home;" *militiae*, "on military service;" *belli*, "at the war;" *ruri*, "in the country." (Lat. Primer, § 121, B b.)

194.—*In omnes*, equivalent to *inter omnes*.

195.—*Deinde*, observe the *Synizesis*. See note on line 2. Deinde is in an unusual position; the order of the construction is, *deinde dividit vina, quae bonus heros Acestes onerarat cadis, dederatque abeuntibus*, &c.

Quae cadis onerarat is an *hypallage*, for *quibus cados onerarat*. By *hypallage* is meant "an interchange of cases," as, *dare classibus Austros* for *dare classes Austris*.

Onerarat, by syncope for *oneraverat*. See note on line 4.

Acestes, or *Aegestus*, was king of the country near Drepanum, in Sicily. He assisted Priam in the Trojan war, and kindly entertained Aeneas during his voyage, and helped him to bury his father on Mount Eryx.

196.—*Litore Trinacrio*, "on the Sicilian shore." See note on line 34.

Dederat, supply *eis* by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Heros, *i.e.*, Acestes. *Heros* has a Greek acc. sing. *heroa*.

198.—*Ante* should be joined with "sumus," the historic present, in the sense of *antea*, "in former times," and not with "malorum,"

199.—*Graviora*, supply *mala*, and with *his* supply *malis* by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

200.—*Scyllaeam rabiem*, "the violence of Scylla." *Scylla* was a rock on the western coast of Calabria. The violence of the waves, and the whirling eddies in that narrow sea, having often proved fatal to ships, gave occasion to the poets to feign that Scylla, the daughter of Phorcus, was fixed here by the magic power of the enchantress Circe, after having been transformed by her into a hideous monster, the upper parts of whose body resembled a beautiful virgin, and the middle that of a wolf, terminating in the tail of a fish. *Rabies* is properly "canine" madness, and therefore fitly applied to Scylla as a "barking monster."

201.—*Accestis*, by syncope for *accessistis*. See note on line 4.

Cyclopea saxa, "the rocky shore of the Cyclops." The Cyclops were the primitive inhabitants of Sicily, and had their chief residence near Mount Aetna; they were reputed to be savage and inhospitable. Hence the poets fabled that they were a race of monstrous giants, who had but one eye, which was in their forehead (hence their name, from the Greek *kyklos*, "round," and ōps, "an eye"), and that they fed on human flesh. From their nearness to Mount Aetna they were supposed to be Vulcan's servants, who employed them in forging Jupiter's thunderbolts.

202.—*Experti*, supply *estis* by ellipse. See note on line 3.

203.—*Haec*, acc. after "*meminisse*." (Lat. Primer, § 133 a.)

Olim, "hereafter." See note on line 20.

Juvabit, "it will be pleasant," used impersonally with a clause as subject. (Lat. Primer, § 157.)

205.—*Latium*. See note on line 6.

206.—*Fas*, supply *est* by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Trojae. See note on line 1.

207.—*Durate*, intransitive, "endure."

Vosmet, or *vosmetipsos*, "yourselves."

208.—*Talia voce refert*. See note on line 94.

Aeger, "sick at heart."

209.—*Voltu* for vultu.

210.—*Praedae*, *i.e.*, the seven head of deer which Aeneas had killed.

212.—*Pars secant*, plural verb with singular subject, an example of *Synesis*. (Lat. Primer, Rule § 160.) See note on line 70.

215.—*Inplentur* for *implentur*, "fill themselves." *Impleri* governs a gen. in imitation of the Greek.

Bacchi, "wine." See note on line 177.

Bacchus, also called *Liber*, was son of Jupiter and Semele, and god of wine and poets.

Ferinae, supply *carnis* by ellipse. See note on line 3.

216.—*Exempta*, supply *est*. *Remotae*, supply *sunt* by ellipse.

Mensae, lit. "tables," but also "that which is put on the table," *food*, *dishes*, *e.g.*, *secunda mensa*, "the second course."

218.—*Inter*, placed after its accusatives.

219.—*Extrema pati*, "are suffering extremities," *i.e.*, "are dying a violent death."

Nec jam exaudire vocatos. This is an allusion to the ancient custom of calling upon the dead, which was the last ceremony performed in funeral obsequies. After the body was interred, the friends three times called aloud upon the deceased by name, and after thrice repeating the word *Vale*, "farewell," they departed.

220.—*Pius Aeneas.* See note on line 1.

Oronti. See notes on Achilli, line 30, and on line 113.

221.—*Amyci.* Amycus was one of the Trojan companions of Aeneas, who almost perished in a storm on the coast of Africa. He was killed by Turnus.

222.—*Lyci.* Lycus was one of the Trojan companions of Aeneas.

Gyan (Greek acc). Gyas was one of the Trojan companions of Aeneas, who distinguished himself at the games after the death of Anchises in Sicily, and obtained the third prize, viz., two brazen vessels, and two silver vases adorned with beautiful workmanship.

Cloanthum. Cloanthus was one of the Trojan followers of Aeneas. Virgil always calls him *fortis*, "brave."

223.—*Jupiter.* See note on line 42.

Summo. See note on line 106.

226.—*Libyae.* See note on line 22.

228.—*Oculos*, acc. of respect after "suffusa." (Lat. Primer, § 100.) The Latin poets often use an acc. instead of the abl. of limiting circumstance, which is called "the acc. of respect or limitation," or from its great frequency in Greek, the "*Accusativus Graecus.*" It is also used after neuter verbs and adjectives, as, *tremit artus; os humerosque deo similis.*

229.—*Venus* was the goddess of love and beauty, and the mother of Cupid; she was the daughter of Jupiter, and supposed to have sprung from the foam of the sea. She was the mother of Aeneas by Anchises.

Deum, gen. for "*deorum*" by syncope. See note on line 4.

231.—*Aeneas.* See note on line 1.

Quid meus Aeneas in te committere tantum, supply *potuit* and *scelus* by ellipsis. See note on line 3. "What so great crime can my Aeneas have committed against thee?"

232.—*Troës.* See note on line 1.

Potuere, supply *committere* by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Tot is an indecl. num. adj.; its corresponding relative is *quot*, as, "*is, qui,*" "*talis, qualis,*" "*tantus, quantus.*"

233.—*Italiam.* See note on line 2.

Ob Italiam, "on account of Italy," *i.e.*, "lest they should reach Italy and found the Roman nation destined to destroy Carthage."

234.—*Hinc*, "from them," *i.e.*, from these Trojans. *Hinc* is an adv. of "*time,*" "*place,*" and "*cause.*"

Romanos. See note on line 7.

Olim. See note on line 20.

Volventibus, supply *se.* Transitive verbs often omit the reflexive pronoun, and thus become middle or neuter verbs.

235.—*Teucri.* See note on line 38.

236.—*Qui, qui.* This repetition of "qui," instead of using a conjunction, is called *anaphora.*

Tenerent, subj. after "*qui*" final. (Lat. Primer, § 150.)

237.—*Pollicitus*, supply *es* by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Genitor, *i.e.*, Jupiter. See note on line 42.

238.—*Hoc*, abl. "with this promise."

Trojae. See note on line 1.

240.—*Tot.* See note on line 232.

241.—*Rex magne*, *i.e.*, Jupiter. See note on line 42.

242.—*Antenor*, a Trojan prince related to Priam; he was suspected of holding a secret correspondence with the Greeks. He was in favour of making peace with them and restoring Helen. After the fall of Troy he went to Italy, and there founded Patavium (Padua). See note on line 1.

Achivis, "Greeks." See note on line 30.

243.—*Illyricos sinus*, "Illyrian bay," at the north of the Adriatic. "*Illyricum*" or "*Illyria*" was a country on the shore of the Adriatic, opposite Italy.

244.—*Regna Liburnorum*, "the kingdoms of the Liburnians." Liburnia was a province of Illyricum, along the Adriatic Sea, over against Italy, between Dalmatia on the south, and Istria on the north.

Fontem Timavi, "the source of the Timavus," a celebrated stream of Italy, in Venetia, north-east of Aquileia and falling into the Adriatic. It took its rise from several subterranean sources in the territory of the Carni, and flowed in a very broad and rapid stream about a mile in length into the gulf of Tergeste (*Trieste*).

247.—*Urbem Patavi* for *Patavii.* Patavium, now Padua, was a city of Gallia cisalpina, the birthplace of Livy.

248.—*Teucrorum.* See note on line 38.

Nomen dedit. He called them Veneti (a corruption of *Heneti*), a large body of whom followed him from Paphlagonia.

Arma fixit, "hung up his arms," equivalent to saying that he "enjoyed peace;" for when soldiers were freed from military service for life, they consecrated their armour to some deity, hanging it up in his temple.

249.—*Troïa*, Trojan. See note on line 1.

Compostus, by syncope for "*compositus.*" See note on line 4.

250.—*Nos*, *i.e.*, Venus and the Trojans.

Adnuis for *annuis*, "promise," literally, "nod to."

251.—*Infandum*, nom. neut. sing. exclamatory, "unutterable." (Lat. Primer, § 138.)

Unius, *i.e.*, Juno. See note on line 4.

252.—*Italis oris*, "from the Italian shores." See note on line 2. Observe the difference between *ōrīs*, abl. pl. of *ora*, a shore, and *ōrĭs*, gen. sing. of *ōs*, a mouth.

253.—*Hic*, supply *estne* by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Sceptra, "empire," for sceptrum by *enallage*. See note on line 35.

254.—*Olli*, old dat. for *illi*, "on her," *i.e.*, Venus.

Hominum sator atque deorum, "father of men and of gods," *i.e.*, Jupiter.

255.—*Voltu* for *vultu*.

Coelum tempestatesque serenat, "renders the sky serene and calms the tempest." Notice the *zeugma*. See note on line 79.

256.—*Oscula*, "kisses," lit. "little mouths," the suffix *-culum* indicating "diminution;" as also *-ulus*, *-olus*, *-ellus*, *-culus;* as, *rivulus*, a rivulet, from *rivus; filiolus*, a little son, from *filius; agellus*, a little field, from *ager;* and *flosculus*, floweret, from *flos*.

Natae, dative, *i.e.*, Venus.

Dehinc by *synizesis* or *synaeresis* for *dēinc*. See note on line 2.

257.—*Parce metu*, "abstain from fear." *Metu*, old dat.

Cytherea, a name given to Venus from the island *Cythēra*, which was the first land on which she trod when she came forth from the foam of the sea.

258.—*Lavini*, syncopated for *Lavinii*. See notes on lines 2 and 4. (Observe the *a* is here short, whereas in line 2 it was long.)

259.—*Feres*, etc. Jupiter here promises that Venus herself shall take part in bearing the noble Aeneas to Heaven. After his death he was worshipped by the Romans as "Jupiter Indiges." See note on line 1.

261.—*Hic*, *i.e.*, Aeneas.

Tibi, an ethic dative, dependent on *geret bellum*. (Lat. Primer, § 107, a.) Zumpt says, "The dative of personal pronouns is very often used where it is superfluous as far as the meaning is concerned, but it always conveys the expression of a *lively feeling*, and is therefore termed '*Dativus Ethicus*.'"

262.—*Longius*, compar. of *longe*, "to a greater distance" than is wont to be done.

263.—*Italia*, abl. of place. See note on line 2.

Populos feroces, *i.e.*, the Rutuli and Etrusci. By making Jupiter deliver this prophecy Virgil is paying a compliment to Augustus, and is referring to the increase and splendour of the Roman empire under his rule.

264.—*Ponet*, "shall enact laws and build a city." Observe the *zeugma*. See note on line 79.

265.—*Dum*, equivalent to *donec*, "till."

Latio, abl. of place. See note on line 6. The meaning of Jupiter's prophecy is that Aeneas was to reign three years, Ascanius for thirty,

the Alban kings for three hundred,—but that there was no limit fixed to the Roman empire.

266.—*Terna*, "three," the distributive for the cardinal. See note on line 94.

Rutulis subactis, *i.e.*, "*post Rutulos subactos*," "after the Rutuli have been subdued," dat. case, in imitation of the Greek. The *Rutuli* were an ancient people of Latium, along the coast below the mouth of the Tiber, whose king was Turnus.

Hiberna (*tempora* understood), "winters."

267.—*Ascanius* was son of Aeneas and Creüsa. His original name was Euryleon, and after the flight from Troy he received the name Ascanius, from a river of Phrygia; he was never called Iülus except by the Roman poets, in compliment to the Caesars who belonged to the *gens Julia*, who traced their origin to Ascanius.

Iülo, dat. by attraction to *cui*, a Greek construction. The name may be either in the nom., dat., or less commonly gen., as, "nomen mihi est Iülus," or "nomen mihi est Iülo," or "nomen mihi est Iüli."

268.—*Res Ilia*, "the Ilian state," *i.e.*, Troy. See note on line 68.

269.—*Volvendis*, "rolling," a fut. part. pass. for a present, equivalent to *se volventibus*.

270.—*Lavini*, contracted for *Lavinii*. See note on line 2.

271.—*Alba*. See note on line 7.

272.—*Ter*. See note on line 94.

Regnabitur, impersonal, "kings shall reign," literally, "it shall be reigned," *i.e.*, by kings.

Annos, acc. of duration of time. (Lat. Primer, § 102, 1.)

273.—*Gente sub Hectorea*, "under the Trojan dynasty." *Hectorea*, literally, "belonging to Hector," hence "Trojan." See note on line 99.

Sacerdos, here fem. gend. "priestess" of Vesta. Her name was Rhea Sylvia; she was the daughter of Numitor, king of Alba.

274.—*Marte*. Mars was the god of war, and father of Romulus and Remus by Rhea Sylvia, daughter of Numitor.

Geminam prolem, *i.e.*, Romulus and Remus.

Ilia, a poetical name of Rhea Sylvia.

275.—*Lupae nutricis*, "his foster-mother, the she-wolf." The story is that Romulus and Remus were thrown into the Tiber by order of Amulius, who usurped the crown of his brother Numitor, but they were preserved by being stranded and found by a wolf, who suckled them.

276.—*Romulus* was the son of Mars and Rhea Sylvia, the twin brother of Remus, and the first king of Rome.

Mavortia moenia, "the walls of Rome." Mavortia, lit. "belonging to Mavors or Mars," hence "Roman."

278.—*Metas rerum*, "the bounds of the empire."

279.—*Juno*. See note on line 4. Juno, Jupiter and Minerva were the guardians of the Roman empire.

280.—*Metu fatigat*, "disquiets," lit. "vexes with alarm."

282.—*Gentem togatam*, "the toga-wearing nation," *i.e.*, the Roman people. The *toga* was the distinctive Roman dress.

283.—*Sic placitum*, "thus it is decreed," supply *est* by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Lustris. The original idea of *lustrum* is an expiatory offering made on behalf of the Roman people at the end of every five years, hence the accepted meaning of "a space of five years."

284.—*Assaraci domus*, "the house of Assaracus," *i.e.*, the Romans as descended from Assaracus, who was a king of Phrygia, a son of Tros, father of Capys and grandfather of Anchises. Ilus was the other son of Tros.

Phthiam, a city of Thessaly, the birthplace of Achilles.

Mycenas, a city of Argolis, in southern Greece, of which Agamemnon was king.

285.—*Argis*. See note on line 24.

286.—*Trojanus origine Caesar*. "Origine" abl. of origin after "Trojanus." (Lat. Primer, § 123.) Virgil calls Caesar Augustus "Trojanus Origine," because the Julian family claimed descent from Iülus, the son of Aeneas. See note on line 267. His full name was Caius Julius Caesar Augustus Octavianus; he was the second Emperor of Rome and son of Octavius, a senator, and Accia, daughter of Julius and sister to Julius Caesar. He was adopted by his cousin and succeeded him in the empire.

287.—*Imperium*. The Roman empire under Augustus extended from the Atlantic to the Ganges, and from the Rhine to the Libyan deserts.

288.—*Julius*, not Julius Caesar, the first Emperor of Rome, but Augustus, who was called "Julius" by adoption.

Iülo. See note on line 267.

289.—*Olim*. See note on line 20.

Orientis, "of the East," referring to the victories of Augustus over Antony at Actium, 31 B.C. in which he regained Egypt, Asia Minor, Syria, &c.

290.—*Secura*, nom. sing. fem., in agreement with "*tu*," subject to *accipies*, "free from anxiety;" as Juno even will have been appeased.

Hic quoque, *i.e.*, Augustus.

292.—*Cana Fides*, "Hoary Faith." Faith is here personified as a goddess.

Vesta was the daughter of Saturn and Rhea, the guardian goddess of houses and states. Numa introduced the worship of Vesta from Lavinium into Rome.

Remo. Remus was the twin brother of Romulus. See note on line 276.

Quirinus, the name given to Romulus after he was reckoned as a god.

Remo cum fratre Quirinus may be intended to refer to Augustus and Agrippa. There was at one time an idea of conferring on Augustus the title of Quirinus.

293.—*Ferro et compagibus* by hendiadys for "ferreis compagibus." See note on line 61.

Artis for *arctis*.

294.—*Belli portae*, "the Gates of War," *i.e.*, the Gates of Janus. Numa ordained that the Temple of Janus should be open in war, and closed in time of peace. They were shut only *three times* during a period of 700 years; once under Numa, then at the close of the Punic war, and by Augustus after the battle of Actium.

Furor impius, "unnatural rage," refers to the "Civil Wars" which had been so long raging.

297.—*Maia genitum*, abl. of origin after "genitum" (Lat. Primer, § 123), "him that was sprung from Maia," *i.e.*, Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia, a daughter of Atlas. He was born at Cyllene, a mountain of Arcadia. He was the messenger of the gods, and god of eloquence, merchandise and thieves, the presider over roads, and the conductor of departed souls to the Lower Regions.

298.—*Carthaginis*. See note on line 13.

299.—*Hospitio Teucris*, double dat. Hospitio, the dat. of purpose. (Lat Primer, § 108.)

Teucris. See note on line 38.

Dido, called also *Elisa* or *Elissa*, was the daughter of Belus, King of Tyre, and wife of Sichaeus. When her brother Pygmalion murdered her husband, she fled with her vast riches into Africa, and there founded Carthage. By making Aeneas a contemporary of Dido Virgil introduces an anachronism of nearly 300 years.

300.—*Arceret*, supply *eos*, *i.e.*, *Teucros*, by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Aëra, Gk. acc. of *aër*, which has also *aërem*.

301.—*Libyae*. See note on line 22.

302.—*Poeni*, "Carthaginians." The word seems to be a corruption of *Phoeni*, or *Phoenices*, as the Carthaginians were of Phoenician origin.

303.—*Volente deo*, abl. abs., "at the will of the god." Mercury may here be meant, or the expression may apply to the gods generally.

304.—*Teucros*. See note on line 38.

305.—*Aeneas*. See note on line 1.

306.—*Ut primum*, "as soon as."

Exire and *explorare* depend on *constitit*. (Lat. Primer, § 140, 4.)

308.—In scanning this line notice that the last syllable of *videt* is lengthened by *arsis*. See note on line 16.

Qui teneant, supply *ea loca* by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Hominesne feraene, *ne* the enclitic particle. Virgil has here used *ne* twice instead of "*utrum . . . an*."

309.—*Sociis*, dat. after *referre*. (Lat. Primer, § 106, 3.)

Exacta referre, "to bring back word of the result of his enquiries."

310.—*Convexo nemorum*, "in the bosom of a grove," *i.e.*, in a retired glade surrounded by groves.

311.—*Circum*, adv.

312.—*Uno Achate*, "by Achates alone," gov. by "*cum*," understood. See note on line 120.

313.—*Bina* for "*duo*." Bina is really a distributive adj. See note on line 94.

314.—*Cui*, *i.e.*, Aeneas, dat. after "*obvia*." (Lat. Primer, § 106 a.)

Mater, *i.e.*, Venus.

315.—*Gerens*. Notice the threefold *zeugma*. See note on line 79. "Having the features, wearing the costume, and carrying the arms."

316.—*Spartanae*, "Spartan." Sparta was the capital of Laconia in southern Greece, situated on the bank of the Eurotas.

Threïssa, "Thracian." Thrace was an extensive country between the Aegean, Euxine and Danube.

317.—*Harpalyce*, the daughter of the Thracian king Harpalycus, and brought up as a warrior.

Hebrum, "Hebrus," the principal river of Thrace, now the Maritza; it rises in Mount Haemus, and flows into the Aegean.

318.—*De more*, supply "*venatricum*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Habilem, "well suited," *i.e.*, to the person carrying the bow, whether he were strong or weak.

319.—*Venatrix*, fem. form of *venator*.

Dederat comam diffundere, Graecism for *dederat comam diffundendam*, infin. of purpose.

320.—*Genu*, "as to her knee," acc. of respect. (Lat. Primer, § 100.)

Sinus, acc. after "*collecta*." The perf. pass. partic. is sometimes used in an active force, pointing out what a person has done for himself, and is then followed by an accus. This is an imitation of the Greek middle participle.

321.—*Monstrate*, "tell me." The order is:—"*monstrate si vidistis quam mearum sororum, succinctam pharetra et tegmine maculosae lyncis, errantem hic forte, aut prementem cursum spumantis apri clamore.*

Prementem, "keenly pursuing."

325.—*Venus*, supply "*locuta est*" by ellipsis. See notes on lines 3 and 229.

Veneris filius, *i.e.*, Aeneas. See note on line 1.

Orsus, *i.e.*, "*orsus est*," from *ordior*, supply "*loqui*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

326.—*Tuarum sororum*, gen. of thing distributed after "*nulla*." (Lat. Primer, § 130.)

Audita, supply "*est*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Mihi, dat. of agent after "*audita*." (Lat. Primer, § 107, d.)

Visa, *i.e.*, *visa est*.

327.—*Memorem*, pres. conj. of "*memoro*."

Haud tibi, "you have not," supply "*est*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Tibi, gov. by "*est.*" (Lat. Primer, § 107, e.)

Voltus for "*vultus.*"

328.—*Nec vox hominem sonat*, "nor does thy voice give forth the sound of a man," *i.e.*, "thy voice does not sound like that of a human being." *Hominem*, acc. after a neuter verb used transitively; neuter verbs generally take an acc. of cognate meaning. (Lat. Primer, § 97).

329.—*Phoebi soror*, supply "*nobis*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3. Diana, the goddess of the chase. She and her brother Phoebus or Apollo were children of Jupiter and Latona.

Nympharum. See note on line 71.

Sanguinis, gov. by "*una*," gen. of thing distributed. (Lat. Primer, § 130.)

330.—*Sis felix*, "be propitious to us." *Sis, leves, doceas* are used imperatively, or rather, in the sense of the Greek optative, which expresses a wish or desire.

Quaecumque, supply "*es*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

331.—*Tandem* gives an additional force to an interrogation, and may be construed "I pray you." It is intended to convey the idea that Aeneas is anxious to know whether he is at the end of his wanderings.

332.—*Doceas.* See note on line 330.

In scanning this line notice that there is a syllable too much—hence the line is said to be *hypermetrical;* the *que* at the end of the line is to be elided before *erramus* at the beginning of the next line, by the figure of prosody called *synapheia*, *i.e.*, "continuous scansion."

334.—*Multa hostia*, "many a victim."

335.—*Venus*, supply "*respondit*" by ellipsis. See notes on lines 3 and 229.

Tali. See note on line 232.

Honore, abl. after "*dignor.*" (Lat. Primer, § 119, a.)

336.—*Tyriis.* See note on line 12.

Gestare, a frequentative verb. There are four kinds of verbs derived from other verbs:—viz.: (i.) *Inceptive*, which signify "to begin to do a thing," and end in *-sco;* as, *labasco*, I begin to totter, from *labare.* (ii.) *Desiderative*, which signify "to desire to do a thing," and end in *-urio;* as, *esurio*, I am hungry, *i.e.*, I desire to eat, from *edo*, I eat. (iii.) *Frequentative*, which signify "to do a thing frequently," and end in *-so*, *-to*, and *-ito;* as, *curso*, I run to and fro, from *curro.* (iv.) *Diminutive*, which signify "to do a little thing," and end in *-illo;* as, *cantillo*, I sing a little song, from *cano*, I sing.

337.—*Purpureo.* Tyre was celebrated for its purple dyes,—hence this epithet is appropriately applied here, as Venus is represented as a Tyrian damsel.

Alte, "high up."

Cothurno, "hunting-boot" or "buskin," to protect the legs from brambles. It is a Greek word, and means a high Grecian hunting-boot, laced up in the front and reaching to the middle of the leg. *Soccus*

was a kind of low-heeled, light shoe, worn by the. Greeks, a slipper. *Cothurnus* is used to denote the boot worn by tragic actors, and *soccus* the shoe of the comic actor.

338.—*Punica regna*, "the kingdom of Carthage." See notes on lines 302 and 13.

Tyrios. See note on line 12.

Agenoris. Agenor was an Egyptian, the father of Cadmus and Europa, and great-grandfather of Dido. He founded the kingdom of Sidon.

339.—*Fines Libyci*, supply *sunt*, "the territories are Libyan." *Fines* put for the whole region for Libya. See note on line 22. Notice the *synesis* in "fines—genus." See note on line 70.

340.—*Dido*. See note on line 299.

Tyria urbe, "Tyre." See note on line 12.

Urbe, "abl. of place whence" after *profecta*. (Lat. Primer, § 121, c.)

Profecta, *i.e.*, "quae profecta est."

342.—*Sequar* for *persequar*, "I will recount in order."

343.—*Huic erat*, "she had." (Lat. Primer, § 107, c.)

Sychaeus was a priest of the temple of Hercules in Phoenicia. He was the husband of Dido, and was slain by his brother-in-law Pygmalion for his riches.

Agri, gen. gov. by *ditissimus*. See note on line 441.

344.—*Phoenicum*, gen. pl. equivalent to *inter Phoenices*. The Phoenicians were the people of Phoenicia, a country of Syria, noted for its purple. The chief towns were Tyre and Sidon. They were celebrated as the earliest navigators and as founders of many colonies, especially of Carthage. Dido is called *Phoenissa* because she came from Sidon.

Magno miserae dilectus amore may be rendered "passionately beloved by his unhappy spouse." Some take *miserae* to be gen. after *amore*, others dat. of agent after *dilectus*. (Lat. Primer, § 107, d.)

345.—*Cui*, *i.e.*, Sychaeo, dat. masc. gov. by "*dederat*."

Pater, *i.e.*, Belus. See note on line 299.

Intactam, *i.e.*, "a virgin."

Jugârat by syncope for "*jugaverat*." See note on line 4.

346.—*Ominibus*. Marriage was always preceded by the taking of auguries.

Tyri. See note on line 12.

347.—*Pygmalion* was son of Belus, king of Tyre and brother of Dido, and was both cruel and avaricious. He murdered his brother-in-law Sychaeus for the sake of his riches.

348.—*Quos inter*, a preposition is often put after its case, more especially with relative pronouns.

Sychaeum. See note on line 343.

350.—*Securus amorum germanae*, "regardless of the love of his sister."

353.—*In somnis*, "during sleep;" *insomnis* the adjective means "awake."

Inhumati. The ancients held the opinion that the soul of an unburied person was not permitted to cross the Styx and enter Elysium.

354.—*Conjugis*, *i.e.*, Sychaeus.

355.—*Crudeles aras*, "altars of cruelty," an *enallage.* See note on line 35.

356.—*Nudavit*, "*revealed* the cruel altars (*i.e.*, the deed of cruelty at the altars) and *laid bare* his breast." Observe the *zeugma.* See note on line 79.

357.—*Celerare*, *excedere*, infinitives of purpose after *suadet*, instead of the prose form of "*ut*" with subj.

358.—*Tellure*, abl. after "*recludere.*" The abl. often follows verbs compounded with "*re.*"

360.—*Dido.* See note on line 299.

Parabat, "was providing for her flight and procuring associates (in the enterprise)." Notice the *zeugma.* See note on line 79.

361.—*Quibus erat*, "who had." (Lat. Primer, § 107, c.)

362.—*Paratae*, supply "*sunt*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

364.—*Pygmalionis.* See note on line 347.

Pelago, abl. of place. (Lat. Primer, § 121, a.)

365.—*Locos*, acc. of place whither. (Lat. Primer, § 101.)

366.—*Carthaginis.* See note on line 13.

367.—*Mercati*, supply "*sunt*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Byrsam. The legend was that the new settlers, being permitted to hold as much land as they could cover with a hide, cut the hide into narrow strips, and so obtained enough on which to build a citadel. The word *Byrsa* seems to be a Greek corruption of *Bosra*, the Phoenician name for a fortress or citadel,—hence the legend of the "bull's hide."

370.—*Ille*, *i.e.*, Aeneas, supply "*inquit*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

372.—*Dea*, *i.e.*, Venus. See note on line 229.

Si pergam, supply *narrare*, "if I shall go on to relate." *Pergam* subjunctive, after "*si*" conditional. (Lat. Primer, § 152, iii. 2.)

374.—*Vesper.* The night was supposed by the ancients to have the charge of shutting the gates of heaven, and the day of opening them.

Olympo. Olympus, a lofty mountain on the borders of Thessaly and Macedonia, separated from Ossa by the vale of Tempe, was supposed by the poets to be the abode of the gods.

375.—*Troja.* See note on line 1. The order of the construction is: "*Tempestas forte sua appulit Libycis oris nos vectos per diversa aequora* (*à*) *Troja antiqua.*"

377.—*Libycis oris*, "the shores of Libya." See note on line 22. Observe the difference between *ōrĭs*, gen. sing. of *ōs*, and *ōrīs*, dat. plur.

of *ōră*, a coast: *ōrīs*, dat. pl. after "*appulit.*" (Lat. Primer, § 106, a.)

378.—*Pius Aeneas.* See note on line 1.

Penates. See note on line 68.

379.—*Aethera*, Gk. acc. of *aether*, like *aëra* of *aër;* there is also the form *aetherem.*

380.—*Italiam.* See note on line 2.

Jove. See note on line 42.

Genus ab Jove summo, "my race that sprang from the highest Jupiter;" an allusion to Dardanus, the founder of Troy, the son of Jupiter and Electra, who was said to have originally come from Italy. Aeneas was son of Anchises, son of Capys, son of Assaracus, son of Tros, son of Erichthonius, son of Dardanus, son of Jupiter.

381.—*Bis denis* for *viginti*, "twenty." See note on line 94.

Phrygium aequor, *i.e.*, the sea washing the shores of Phrygia. See note on line 182.

382.—*Matre dea*, *i.e.*, Venus. See note on line 229.

Matre dea monstrante, abl. absolute. (Lat. Primer, § 125.)

383.—*Convolsae* for *convulsae.*

Euro. See note on line 51.

384.—*Libyae.* See note on line 22.

385.—*Europa*, one of the great divisions of the world, said to derive its name from Europa, a daughter of Agenor, a Phoenician king, carried off to Crete by Jupiter, who assumed the form of a bull.

Asia, one of the great divisions of the world, separated from Europe by the Aegean, the Euxine, the Palus Maeotis and the Tanais, from Africa by the Red Sea and Isthmus of Suez.

386.—*Passa*, supply "*est*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3. *Passa querentem*, Graecism for *passa est eum queri.*

Venus. See note on line 229.

388.—*Tyriam urbem*, acc. of place whither. (Lat. Primer, § 101.) See also note on line 12.

Adveneris, subjunct. after *qui* causal, "in that you have arrived," or "seeing that you have arrived."

389.—*Reginae*, *i.e.*, Dido. See note on line 299.

390.—*Tibi*, dat. after "*nuntio.*" (Lat. Primer, § 106, 2.)

Reduces, supply "*esse*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3. Distinguish between *redŭces* from *redux*, and *redūces* 2nd sing. simp. fut. of *reduco.*

391.—*Aquilonibus.* See note on line 51.

393.—*Bis senos*, for "duodecim." See note on line 94.

Cycnos. The swan was sacred to Venus.

394.—*Aetheria lapsa plaga*, "swooping from the ethereal region." Notice the difference between *plăga* a region, and *plāga* a blow.

Jovis ales, *i.e.*, the Eagle; it was the fabled bearer of the thunderbolt.

396.—*Capere terras*, &c., "take their station on the ground, or look down on those already chosen," *i.e.*, hover over the place where they have already chosen to rest.

397.—*Reduces.* See note on line 390.

400.—*Portum tenet*, "holds (*i.e.*, has reached) the harbour."

405.—*Ille*, *i.e.*, Aeneas.

In scanning this line, notice that the final *a* in *dea* is not elided before *ille*. The *hiatus* thus produced is allowable, because of the completion of the sense, and the full stop. See note on line 16.

406.—*Secutus est*, supply *eam* by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

407.—*Quid*, adverbial "why?"

410.—*Incusat*, supply "*eam*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

411.—*Venus.* See note on line 229.

Aëre, "veil of mist." Notice the difference between *aëre* from *aër*, and *aere* from *aes*.

412.—*Circum dea fudit* by *tmesis* for "*dea circumfudit.*" By *Tmesis* is meant the separation of the parts of a compound word by the insertion of one or more words between the parts, as, *circum dea fudit* for *dea circumfudit*.

415.—*Ipsa*, "she herself," *i.e.*, Venus.

Paphum, acc. of place whither after "*abit.*" (Lat. Primer, § 101.)

Paphos was a city in the island of Cyprus, on the western coast, sacred to Venus.

416.—*Templum illi*, supply "*est*," "she has a temple." *Est*, *sunt*, in the sense of "having," take a dat. of the possessor. (Lat. Primer, § 107, c.)

Sabaeo "Sabaean," *i.e.*, from *Saba*, a district of Arabia Felix, famous for its aromatic plants, especially its myrrh and frankincense.

417.—*Ture calent arae.* Incense, flowers and perfumes were the only offerings presented to Venus, so that her altar was never stained with blood.

419.—*Urbi*, dat. after *imminct*. (Lat. Primer, § 106, a.)

421.—*Aeneas.* See note on line 1.

Magalia, "huts," a word of Punic origin. The cottages styled "*magalia*" were constructed of *mud*.

422.—*Strata viarum*, "the pavements of the streets," *i.e.*, the paved streets.

423.—*Instant*, supply "*operi*" by ellipsis, see note on line 3, "are busy at their work." "Instant" takes a dat. (Lat. Primer, § 106, a.)

Tyrii. See note on line 12.

Pars ducere, &c., historic infinitive. See note on line 22.

426.—*Legunt*, "they *enact* the laws and *elect* the magistrates and senate." Observe the *zeugma*. See note on line 79.

430–436.—This is the second simile in this book. See note on lines 148–153.

430.—*Qualis*, &c., *i.e.*, *Talis labor exercet eos, qualis exercet apes*, &c. See note on line 232.

434.—*Agmine facto*, "in a marshalled band," abl. abs. (Lat. Primer, § 125.)

436.—*Fervet opus*, "the work is briskly carried on."

Thymo, abl. after "*redolent.*"

Mella, plur. for sing. by *enallage*. See note on line 35.

438.—*Aeneas*. See note on line 1.

439.—*Mirabile dictu*, "wonderful to relate," *dictu* supine in *u* from *dico*. (Lat. Primer, § 141, 6.)

440.—*Per medios*, supply "*homines*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Neque cernitur ulli, "nor is seen by anyone." *Ulli*, dat. of the agent after pass. vb. (Lat. Primer, § 107, d.)

441.—*Umbrae*, the prolative gen. after "*laetissimus*." Many adjectives require, in order to complete the sense, the addition of a noun or pronoun, which is then put in the gen. case. This genitive is called the *prolative genitive* (from *pro*, forward, and *latum*, the supine of *fero*, to carry), because it may be considered to *carry forward* the meaning of the adj.

442.—*Primum*. This may either be an adj. agreeing with *signum*, or an adv. modifying *effodere*.

Poeni. See note on line 302.

443.—*Signum*, "an omen." The horse's head was the sign or omen which Juno had taught the Carthaginians to expect, just as the "white sow" is what Aeneas was led to look for.

Juno. See note on line 4.

444.—"*Monstrarat*" by syncope for "*monstraverat*." See note on line 4.

Caput acris equi, "the head of a spirited war-horse." The legend is that the Carthaginians first found the head of an ox, an emblem of servitude; they then dug further and found the head of a war-horse; the two taken together symbolized plenty and success in war combined.

445.—*Facilem victu*, "abounding in the means of subsistence," lit. "easy in living." "*Victu*" is the passive supine from *vivo*, gov. by "facilem" (Lat. Primer, § 141, 6), or it may be considered as the old dat. of *victus*, *ūs*, "sustenance," "provisions," &c.

446.—*Sidonia Dido*. See note on line 299. Dido is called "Sidonia," because Sidon, a very ancient and celebrated Phoenician city, the mother-city of Tyre, was her birthplace.

447.—*Numine*, "by the especial presence," or "favour."

448.—In scanning this line notice that the *que* is cut off before *aere* in the new line by *synapheia*. See note on line 332.

Nexae. Notice the difference between *nexae* and *nixae*. "*Nexae*," past part. of *necto*, "to bind;" and "*nixae*" past part. of *nitor*, "to lean upon."

453.—*Sub ingenti*, &c., "while he surveys every object in the lower parts of the huge temple."

454.—"*Quae fortuna sit urbi*," "what a fortune the city has!" "Urbi," dat. after "sit." See note on line 416.

455.—*Manus*, "the handiwork."

Inter se, "one with another." "*Se*" does not here refer to "*ille*," the subject of "*miratur*," but to "*artificum*." (Lat. Primer, § 145, a.)

456.—*Iliacas pugnas*, "the Trojan battles." See note on line 68.

Ex ordine, "in order."

457.—*Volgata* for *vulgata*.

458.—*Atridas*. The "Atridae," or "sons of Atreus," were Menelaus and Agamemnon, who led the Greek army against Troy. See note on line 97.

Priamum, Priam was king of Troy at the time the Greeks besieged it; he was son of Laomedon, husband of Hecuba, and father of Hector, Paris, Cassandra, &c. He was killed by Pyrrhus, son of Achilles.

Saevom for *saevum*, "implacable."

Ambobus, "to both parties," to both friends and foes. Achilles was implacable:—(i.) to the Atridae, his friends, because Agamemnon took away his captive maid, Brisëis, from him; (ii.) to Priam, his foe, because he slew Hector, the son of Priam.

Achillem. See note on line 30.

459.—*Achate*. See note on line 120.

460.—*Plena laboris*, "laboris," prolative genitive after "*plena*." See note on line 441.

461.—*En Priamus!* En, interjection with nom. (Lat. Primer, § 138.) See note on line 458.

Sunt laudi, "laudi," dat. after "sunt" in sense of "having." See note on line 416. "A praiseworthy action has," or "a glorious deed has."

462.—"*Lacrimae rerum*," objective genitive. See note on line 27.

463.—*Tibi*, an ethic dative. See note on line 261.

465.—*Voltum* for "vultum."

466.—*Videbat*. The seven subjects which Aeneas saw depicted on the walls are:—(i.) the battle of the Trojans and Greeks with varying fortune; (ii.) the camp of Rhesus surprised by night, and his death; (iii.) the flight of Troïlus; (iv.) the procession of Trojan matrons to the temple of Pallas, carrying the robe for presentation to Minerva; (v.) Priam redeeming Hector's body; (vi.) the battle of Memnon and his host; (vii.) the battle of the Amazons.

Uti, "how," gov. subjunct. (Lat. Primer, § 152, 1.)

Pergama circum, prepos. after its case.

Pergama, "the citadel of Troy."

467.—*Hac*, supply *parte* by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Graii. See note on line 30.

Trojana. See note on line 1.

468.—*Phryges*. See note on line 182.

Curru, abl.

Achilles. See note on line 30.

469.—*Rhesus*, a warlike king of Thrace, who came to the aid of

Priam in the tenth year of the Trojan war. As it had been foretold by an oracle that Troy could not be taken if the horses of Rhesus once drank the waters of the Xanthus (or Scamander) and fed upon the Trojan plains, Ulysses and Diomede, entering the camp on the night of his arrival, slew the king and carried off his horses.

471.—*Tydides*. See note on line 97.

473.—*Pabula*, plur. for sing. by *enallage*. See note on line 35.

Gustassent by syncope for *gustavissent*. See note on line 4. Subjunct. after "priusquam," denoting "purpose." (Lat. Primer, § 152.)

Trojae. See note on line 1.

Xanthum. Xanthus was a river of Troas, also called Scamander, rising in Mount Ida and falling into the sea at Sigaeum. It received in a part of its course the river Simoïs (see note on line 100), and between these two streams Troy is supposed to have stood. The name Xanthus would seem to refer to the *yellow* hue of its waters.

474.—*Troïlus*, the youngest son of Priam, killed by Achilles, during whose life the Fates had decreed that Troy should not fall; but this important oracle did not deter him from attacking Achilles, by which deed he lost his life and his country her independence.

475.—*Achilli*. See note on line 30.

478.—In scanning this line notice that the *is* of *pulvis* is lengthened by *arsis*. See note on line 16.

479.—*Palladis*. See note on line 39.

480.—*Iliades*, "the matrons of Troy." See note on line 68.

Passis, "dishevelled," from *pando*.

Peplum is a Greek word, and is the robe of state of Minerva at Athens, with which her statue was solemnly invested every fifth year, at the festival called Panathanaea.

481.—*Pectora*, acc. of respect after *tunsae*. (Lat. Primer, § 100.)

482.—*Diva*, *i.e.*, Minerva.

Aversa. The gods are said to be *aversi* when they do not listen to the prayers of their suppliants.

483.—*Ter*. See note on line 232.

Iliacos muros, "the walls of Troy." See note on line 68.

Hectora, Gk. acc. See note on line 99.

484.—*Auro*, abl. of price. (Lat. Primer, § 117.)

Achilles. See note on line 30.

486.—*Amici*, *i.e.*, Hector.

487.—*Priamum*. See note on line 458.

488.—*Achivis*. See note on line 30.

489.—*Eoas acies*, *i.e.*, the Ethiopians.

Memnonis. Memnon was a son of Tithonus and Aurora, and king of the Ethiopians. He gave help to Priam in the Trojan war, and was killed by Achilles. His arms were said to be forged by Vulcan.

490.—*Amazonidum*, "of the Amazons;" they were a nation of warlike women, who lived in Cappadocia, on the river Thermodon.

Lunatis peltis, "with crescent-shields," shaped like a half-moon. The *pelta* was a small light buckler.

491.—*Penthesilea*, daughter of Mars and queen of the Amazons, who fought before Troy against the Greeks, and was slain by Achilles.

494.—*Dardanio Aeneae*, dat. of agent after "miranda." (Lat. Primer, § 107, d.) See note on line 1.

Dardanio, "Trojan," lit. belonging to Dardanus, a son of Jupiter, founder of the city Dardania in Troas, and ancestor of the Royal House of Troy. In scanning the line notice the *hiatus* in "Dardanio Aeneae." See note on line 16.

496.—*Forma*, abl. of respect after "pulcherrima." (Lat. Primer, § 116.)

Dido. See note on line 299.

497.—*Stipante caterva*, ablative absolute. (Lat. Primer, § 125.)

498–502.—This is the third simile in this Book of the Aeneid. See notes on lines 148–153.

498.—*Eurotae*. Eurotas was the largest river of the Peloponnesus. Sparta stood on its banks.

Cynthi, a mountain of Delos, celebrated as the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.

499.—*Diana* was a daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and sister of Apollo; she was the goddess of hunting.

Quam, rel. agr. with antec. "Diana." (Lat. Primer, § 91.)

500.—*Oreades*, a Greek name, "the mountain nymphs."

Illa, *i.e.*, Diana.

Pharetram, a Greek word, "quiver," *i.e.*, that which carries the arrows, connected with the Greek word *pherō*, to carry.

502.—*Latonae*. Latona was daughter of the Titan Caeus and Phoebe, and mother of Apollo and Diana.

503.—*Dido*. See note on line 299.

504.—*Operi*, dat. after *instans*. (Lat. Primer, § 106, a.)

505.—The order of the construction is:—*Saepta armis subnixaque alte solio resedit foribus divae, media testudine templi*, "surrounded with armed men, and supported in a lofty position on a throne, she took her seat near the door of the temple, beneath the central dome." "*Medius*," not preceded by *in*, is used by the Romans for all parts within the *exterior* limits of a place; but when *in* is used the *very centre* is meant.

Divae, *i.e.*, Juno. See note on line 4.

Media testudine templi. There is an allusion here to the custom of the Roman Senate meeting in a temple, and having the tribunal placed immediately within the door.

508.—*Sorte trahebat*, "assigned by lot."

Subnixa, "supported," from the obsolete "*subnitor*," whereas "*subnexa*" is "fastened below," from "*subnecto*."

509.—*Aeneas.* See note on line 1.
510.—*Anthea*, Gk. acc. See note on line 181.
Sergestum. Sergestus was one of the Trojan followers of Aeneas.
Cloanthum. See note on line 220.
511.—*Teucrorum*, gen. of thing distributed after "*alios.*" (Lat. Primer, § 130.) See note on line 38.
512.—*Oras*, acc. of motion after *avexerat.* (Lat. Primer, § 101.)
513.—*Obstupuit*, an inceptive verb. See note on line 336.
Achates. See note on line 120.
514.—*Dextras*, supply "*manus*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3.
516.—*Speculantur* is followed by a dependent clause as its object.
517.—*Quae fortuna viris*, supply "*sit*" by ellipsis, "what fortune may befall the men," or "what fortune the men may have;" *viris*, dat. after *sit.* (Lat. Primer, § 107, c.)
518.—*Cunctis*, "all in a body." *Cunctus* is contracted from *conjunctus*, "united together," hence "all together," or "all in a body;" while *omnes* means "all" though separately.
520.—*Introgressi*, supply "*sunt*" by ellipsis.
Data, supply "*est*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3.
521.—*Maximus*, *i.e.*, *maximus natu*, "the eldest," used as the superl. of *senex*, "old."
Ilioneus. See note on line 120.
Coepit, supply *loqui*, "begins to speak." Observe the difference between *coepit*, "begins," and *cepit*, perf. of *capio*, "to take."
522.—*Regina*, *i.e.*, Dido.
Cui, dat. after "dedit." (Lat. Primer, § 106, 3.)
Condere, a Graecism for *potestatem condendi.* See note on line 66.
Jupiter. See note on line 42.
523.—*Gentes superbas*, *i.e.*, the Africans.
524.—*Troës.* See note on line 1.
Maria, *i.e.*, "*per maria*," acc. of space traversed after "*vecti.*"
526.—*Parce*, "refrain from hurting," governing the dat. (Lat. Primer, § 186, 3.)
527.—*Libycos.* See note on line 22.
Penates. See note on line 68.
528.—*Vĕnĭmus*, perf. "*vĕnīmus*," pres. of venio. *Venimus populare* is a Greek construction not unusual with poets for *ut* with subjunctive, or for *ad populandos.*
529.—*Animo*, dat. after "*est*" understood. (Lat. Primer, § 107.)
530.—*Hesperiam*, *i.e.*, "Italy," which lies to the west of Greece; the term also designates "Spain," which lies to the west of Italy.
Graii. See note on line 30.
Dicunt, supply "*locum.*" (Lat. Primer, § 92.)
531.—*Armis*, abl. of manner after "*potens.*" (Lat. Primer, § 113.)
532.—*Oenotri.* The Oenotri were an old race who settled in the south-eastern part of Italy, deriving their name either from *Oenotrus*,

a king of Arcadia, who planted the colony, or from the Greek word *oinos*, wine, and so Oenotria would be the *wine-land*.

Coluere, supply "*eam*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Fama, supply "*est*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Minores, "descendants."

533.—*Italiam*. See note on line 2.

535.—*Orion* was a mighty hunter and an attendant upon Diana, who was changed into a constellation, the rising and setting of which was said to be attended with storms, hence the epithet "*nimbosus*."

536.—*Procacibus*, applied to the south wind as being fierce and strong.

Austris. See note on line 51.

538.—*Oris*, dat. after *adnavimus*. (Lat. Primer, § 106, a.)

541.—*Cient*, *i.e.*, "*homines cient*, "men stir up."

Prima terra, "on the verge of the land."

543.—*Sperate*, "look for."

Fandi, gen. of the gerundive after *memores*. (Lat. Primer, § 133.)

544.—*Erat nobis*, "we had." (Lat. Primer, § 107, c.)

Aeneas. See note on line 1.

Quo, "than whom," abl. of thing compared after "*justior*." (Lat. Primer, § 124.)

545.—*Pietate*, abl. of manner after "*major*." (Lat. Primer, § 113.)

546.—*Aura*, abl. after "*vescitur*." (Lat. Primer, § 119, a.)

548.—*Certasse* by syncope for *certavisse*. See note on line 4.

549.—*Poeniteat*, impersonal with acc. of person, followed by inf.

Sunt, *i.e.*, "*nobis*," "we have."

Siculis regionibus, "in the Sicilian territories." See note on line 34.

550.—*Acestes*. See note on line 195.

553.—*Italiam*, acc. of place whither after "tendere." (Lat. Primer, § 101.)

Latium. See note on line 6.

555.—*Sin* for *si ne* by *apocope*, *i.e.*, by "a cutting off from the end," as *dic* for *dice*.

Pater optime Teucrum, *i.e.*, Aeneas.

Teucrum, gen. pl. for Teucrorum. See note on line 38.

556.—*Libyae*. See note on line 22.

Iüli. See note on line 267.

557.—*Sicaniae*, *i.e.*, Sicily. See note on line 34.

558.—*Advecti*, supply "*sumus*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Acesten, Greek acc. See note on line 195.

559.—*Talibus*, supply "*verbis*" by ellipsis.

Ilioneus, supply "*dixit*" by ellipsis. See note on line 120.

560.—*Dardanidae*, *i.e.*, "*Trojans*." See notes on lines 494 and 97.

561.—*Dido*. See note on line 299.

Voltum for "*vultum*," acc. of respect after "demissa." (Lat. Primer, § 100.)

Profatur, the speech of Dido is the object of this word. (Lat, Primer, § 156, 3.)

562.—*Teucri*. See note on line 38.

565.—*Aeneadum* for *Aeneadarum*. See note on line 157.

Trojae. See note on line 1.

567.—*Gestamus*. See note on line 336.

Poeni. See note on line 302.

568.—*Tyria ab urbe*. See note on line 12.

569.—*Hesperiam magnam*, *i.e.*, Italy. See note on line 530.

Saturnia arva, "the fields of Saturn," *i.e.*, Latium. See note on line 6.

570.—*Erycis*. Eryx was a high mountain on the western coast of Sicily, famous for its temple of Venus, with a city of the same name.

Acesten, Greek acc. See note on line 195.

572.—*Voltis* for "*vultis*," from *volo*.

573.—*Urbem*, etc.; this is an instance of *inverted attraction*, in imitation of Greek construction, and stands for *urbs, quam urbem statuo, vestra est*. By "*attraction*" is meant "the changing of the agreement of the usual word to some other."

Subducite naves, "haul up your ships;" *sub* in composition implies "close up."

Subducere is used for hauling ships from the sea to land; *deducere* for drawing the ships from the land to the sea.

574.—*Mihi*, "by me," dat. of the agent after "*agetur*." (Lat. Primer, § 107, d.)

Discrimine, abl. of manner after "*agetur*." (Lat. Primer, § 113.)

Agetur, sing. after the composite subject, "*Tros Tyriusque*," because they form but one complex notion.

575.—*Noto*. See note on line 51.

576.—*Adforet* for "afforet" = "adesset," impf. subj. of *adsum*.

Certos, "trusty persons," supply "*homines*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

577.—*Libyae*. See note on line 22.

578.—*Ejectus*, "cast on shore," supply "*e mari*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Quibus, indef. "any."

Sylvis, locative case.

579.—*Animum*, acc. of respect after *arrecti*. (Lat. Primer, § 100.)

Achates. See note on line 120.

580.—*Erumpere nubem* is an unusual form: we should have looked for *erumpere nube*. The verb seems to acquire a transitive force, hence the *acc*.

581.—*Aenean*, Greek acc. See note on line 1.

Compellat, "addresses," from "*compellāre*;" "*compellit*" from "*compellĕre*."

582.—*Nate dea*, *i.e.*, Aeneas. "*Dea*," abl. of origin after "*nate*." (Lat. Primer, § 123.)

Animo, abl. of place.

584.—*Unus*, *i.e.*, Orontes. See lines 113–117.

Ipsi, "we ourselves." Ipse is a definitive pronominal adjective, and is of any person.

585.—*Dictis*, dat. after the trajective "*respondent*." (Lat. Primer, § 106, 2.)

Matris, *i.e.*, Venus.

587.—*Aethera*, Greek acc. of "*aether*;" it has also the form *aetherem*.

Purgat, supply *se*, "clears itself away," *i.e.*, "is dissipated."

589.—*Os humerosque*, acc. of respect. (Lat. Primer, § 100.)

Deo, dat. after "*similis*." (Lat. Primer, § 106, 3.) *Similis* takes a gen. when it implies *inward* resemblance, such as character, manners, etc.; and *dat.* when it implies *outward* resemblance, such as appearance, etc.

590.—*Nato*, *i.e.*, Aeneas, dat. of indirect object after "*afflarat*." (Lat. Primer, § 106, a.)

Genetrix for "*genitrix*," fem. form of "genitor." Venus.

591.—*Oculis*, dat. of the remoter object after *afflarat*. (Lat. Primer, § 106, a.)

Adflarat for *afflarat* by syncope for *afflaverat*. See note on line 4.

592, 593.—This is the fourth simile in this Book of the Aeneid. See notes on lines 148–153.

593.—*Parius lapis*, "Parian marble," *i.e.*, marble from Paros, one of the Cyclades, in the Aegean Sea, famous for its white marble, particularly suited for works of art.

594.—*Reginam*, *i.e.*, Dido.

595.—*Improvisus*, in adverbial force, "unexpectedly, suddenly."

596.—*Troïus Aeneas*, "the Trojan Aeneas." See note on line 1.

Libycis ab undis. See note on line 22.

597.—*Sola miserata*, supply "*tu*" and "*es*," "O you who alone have felt pity for."

598.—*Reliquias Danaum*. See note on line 30.

599.—*Omnium*, prolative gen. after *egenos*. See note on line 441.

601.—*Non opis est nostrae*, "it is not in my power."

Opis, poss. gen. (Lat. Primer, § 127, b.)

Nostrae for *meae* by *enallage*. See note on line 35.

602.—*Gentis*, gen. of thing measured after quidquid. (Lat. Primer, § 131.)

Dardaniae. See note on line 494.

Sparsa, supply "*est*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

603.—*Di*, nom. plur of *deus*.

Quid, "of any value."

604.—*Est*, sing. after composite subject *iustitia* and *mens*, because they are not intended to form a distinctly plural notion.

Sibi, dative after *conscia*. (Lat. Primer, § 106, 2.)

Recti, objective gen. after *conscia*. (Lat. Primer, § 132.)

610.—*Quae me cumque* by tmesis for *quaecumque*. See note on line 412.

611.—*Ilionea*, Greek acc. of Ilioneus. See note on line 120. The *e* is long according to the Ionic dialect.

Serestum. Serestus was one of the Trojan followers of Aeneas.

612.—*Post*, adv. of time.

Alios, gov. by "*petit*" understood.

Gyan, Cloanthum. See note on line 222.

613.—*Obstupuit*, from "*obstupesco*." See note on line 336.

Sidonia Dido. See note on line 446.

614.—*Ore locuta est*. *Ore* is redundant by "pleonasm." See note on line 94.

615.—*Nate dea*, *i.e.*, Aeneas. See note on line 1. *Dea*, abl. of origin after *nate*. (Lat. Primer, § 123.)

616.—*Oris*, dat. after "*applicat*." (Lat. Primer, § 106, a.) Observe the difference between *ōrīs*, dat. pl. of ora, and *ŏrĭs*, gen. sing. of ōs.

617.—*Tune*. *Ne* is the enclitic interrogative particle.

Ille, "that well-known," or "that famous;" "*ille*" is emphatic.

Dardanio. See note on line 494.

Anchisae. Anchises was son of Capys and father of Aeneas, who bore him forth on his shoulders from the burning Troy.

Anchisae is dat. after "*genuit*." (Lat. Primer, § 107.)

In scanning this line observe the *o* in Dardanio is not elided, because of the *arsis*. See note on line 16.

618.—*Venus*. See note on line 229.

Phrygii. See note on line 182.

Simoëntis, gen. of "*Simoïs*." See note on line 100.

619.—*Teucrum*. This Teucer is not the same as the one mentioned in line 235; he was the son of Telamon, king of Salamis, and brother of Ajax. When he returned from Troy to Salamis his father would not receive him, whereupon he took refuge with Belus, king of Sidon, with whose aid he settled in Cyprus, and founded a new Salamis there.

621.—*Beli*. Belus was a king of Tyre, father of Pygmalion and Dido.

622.—*Cyprum*, a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, sacred to Venus.

623.—*Mihi*, "by me," dat. of agent after *cognitus*. (Lat. Primer, § 107, d.)

Cognitus, supply *est*. Here we have an instance of *protozeugma*, *i.e.*, "the predicate common to several subjects agrees with that member of the composite subject to which it is nearest." In this passage the subjects are *casus*, *nomen*, *reges*, and "*cognitus est*" is made to agree with *casus*, because it is nearest to it.

Urbis Trojanae, "Trojan city," viz., Troy. See note on line 1.

624.—*Pelasgi* here stands simply for "Greeks;" they were the most ancient inhabitants of Greece, who were spread likewise over a part of Asia Minor and other countries. For other names by which the Greeks were called, see note on line 30.

625.—*Ipse hostis*, "the enemy himself," *i.e.*, Teucer.

Teucros. See note on line 38.

626.—*Ortum*, supply *esse* by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Volebat, "professed."

627.—*Agite*, imper. of *ago*, used adverbially, "come."

Tectis, dat. after "*succedite*." (Lat. Primer, § 106, a.)

631.—*Aenean*, Greek acc. of Aeneas. See note on line 1.

632.—*Divom* for *divum*, the old form of gen. plur.

Honorem, "a sacrifice."

635.—*Suum*, gen. plur. of *sus*. Observe the difference between *suĭs*, gen. sing. of *sus*, and *suīs*, dat. pl. of *suus*.

636.—*Munera laetitiamque dii*, lit. "gifts and gladness of the day," *i.e.*, "gifts for the glad day." *Dii* is here taken as an old form of *diei*, gen. of *dies;* others read *dei*, and take *laetitiam dei* as an *hendiadys* for wine.

639.—*Arte laboratae vestes*, supply "*sunt*" by ellipsis, "curiously-wrought coverlets there are."

Ostro superbo, "of splendid purple," the abl. of quality with epithet. (Lat. Primer, § 115.)

640.—*Mensis*, abl. plur. local from *mensa*. Observe the difference between *mensīs*, abl. plur. of *mensa*, and *mensĭs*, gen. sing. of *mensis*, a month.

642.—*Tot*. See note on line 232.

643.—*Consistere*, "to be at rest."

644.—*Passus*, supply "*est*," from *patior;* there is also a *passus* from *pando*.

Rapidum, "in haste," "quickly," adj. used adverbially.

Achaten, Greek acc. of *Achates*. See note on line 120.

645.—*Ascanio*. See note on line 267.

Ferat haec, *i.e.*, "*ut ferat haec*," "to bear these tidings," purpose after *praemittit*.

647.—*Iliacis ruinis*, "from the ruins of Ilium," or Troy. See notes on lines 68 and 1.

648.—*Pallam*. The "palla" was a long and wide upper garment or cloak reaching to the feet, and was worn by the Roman ladies. It is derived from the Greek word *pallō*, "to wave," in reference to the waving of its ample folds.

Signis auroque, an *hendiadys* for "*signis aureis*." See note on line 61.

650.—*Ornatus*, acc. pl. of *ornatus*, "a splendid dress."

Argivae, "Grecian," belonging to Argos. See note on line 24.

Helenae. Helen was a daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and the

wife of Menelaus. She was the sister of Castor and Pollux, and of Clytemnestra. She was carried off by Paris to Troy, and so became the cause of the Trojan war. See note on line 27.

Mycenis, abl. of place whence gov. by *extulerat*. (Lat. Primer, § 121, c.) See note on line 284.

651.—*Pergama*. See note on line 466.

Peteret, "was repairing to Troy, and contracting her unlawful marriage." Here is an instance of *zeugma*. See note on line 79.

In scanning this line, notice that *e* in *peterĕt* is long by *arsis*. See note on line 16.

Inconcessos Hymenaeos, "unlawful nuptials." This is in reference to her leaving her lawful husband, Menelaus, and going away with Paris. "Hymenaeus," or "Hymen," was the god of marriage, and was the son of Bacchus and Venus.

652.—*Ledae*. Leda was the daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyndareus, mother of Pollux, Castor, Helen and Clytemnestra.

653.—*Ilione*, the eldest daughter of Priam, and wife of Polymnestor, King of Thrace. To their care was entrusted Priam's youngest son Polydorus, but when Polymnestor heard of the downfall of Troy and death of Priam, he murdered him for the sake of his riches.

Olim. See note on line 20.

654.—*Maxima*, *i.e.*, "*maxima natu*," "the eldest," used as superl. of *senex*, "old."

Natarum, gen. of thing distributed, after "maxima." (Lat. Primer, § 130.) *Nata* makes dat. and abl. plur. *natabus*.

Priami. See note on line 458.

Colloque monile bacatum, "pearl-strung necklace." Pearls were often called *baccae*, from their shape.

656.—*Achates*. See note on line 120.

657.—*Cytherea*. See note on line 257.

658.—*Faciem*, acc. of respect after *mutatus*. (Lat. Primer, § 100.)

Ora, pl. for sing. by *enallage*. See note on line 35.

Cupido, "Cupid," son of Venus, the god of love, who, at the request of his mother, assumed the form of Ascanius, and going to Dido's Court, inspired her with love for Aeneas.

659.—*Ascanio*. See note on line 267.

Furentem incendat, "inflame to frenzy," a *proleptic* use of the participle. See note on line 63.

661.—*Domum*, etc., "the treacherous house, and double-tongued Tyrians." The Carthaginians were considered by the Romans to be so faithless that "*Punica fides*" became a proverb; a proneness to deceive is not surprising in a people wholly given to mercantile pursuits.

662.—*Urit*, supply "*se*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Juno. See note on line 4.

663.—*Amorem, i.e.*, Cupid. See note on line 658.

664.—*Vires*, plur. of *vis*, which means "force" in the sing. and "strength" in the plur.

665.—*Summi patris, i.e.*, Jupiter.

Tela Typhoïa, i.e., "thunderbolts." Typhoeus was a hundred-headed monster, son of Tartarus and Terra, who rose against Jupiter to revenge the death of the Titans, whom Jupiter had slain, and was killed by him by a thunderbolt, and buried under Aetna; hence *Typhoïa tela* means "the thunderbolts that killed Typhoeus."

667.—*Tuus frater Aeneas*, because both Cupid and Aeneas were sons of Venus.

668.—*Jactetur* in subjunct. after *ut* in oblique interrogation. (Lat. Primer, § 149.)

Junonis. See note on line 4. In scanning this line notice that *jactetūr* has its final syllable lengthened by *arsis*. See note on line 16.

669.—*Nota*, supply "*sunt*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Tibi, dat. after "*nota*." (Lat. Primer, § 106, 2.)

670.—*Phoenissa Dido*. See notes on lines 299 and 344.

671.—*Junonia hospitia*, "Juno's hospitality."

672.—*Cardine*, "crisis," "turning-point."

673.—*Ante, i.e.*, "before Juno can do anything."

674.—*Reginam, i.e.*, Dido.

677.—*Urbem Sidoniam*, "Carthage." See note on line 13.

679.—*Pelago*, either dat. after *restantia*, in the sense of "*remaining*," or abl. in the sense of "*saved from*."

Trojae. See note on line 1.

680.—*Cythera*, an island in the Aegean Sea, sacred to Venus, from which she received the epithet "Cytherea."

681.—*Idalium*, a town, grove and mountain of Cyprus. It was a favourite abode of Venus, from which place she received the epithet of "Idalia."

Sede sacrata, "in a consecrated spot." Observe the difference between *sēdes*, a settlement, and *sĕdes* from vb. *sedeo*, to sit.

683.—*Noctem non amplius unam*, "for not more than one night," duration of time. (Lat. Primer, § 102, 1.)

684.—*Voltus* for *vultus*, plur. for sing. by *enallage*. See note on line 35.

685.—*Dido*. See note on line 299.

686.—*Laticem Lyaeum, i.e.*, "wine." Bacchus was called "Lyaeus" from the Greek word *luō*, "to loosen," because he dispels cares and anxieties, for which reason he was also called *Liber*. See note on line 215.

687.—*Oscula*. See note on line 256.

689.—*Amor, i.e.*, Cupid. See note on line 658.

Genetricis for *genitricis, i.e.*, Venus, the mother of Cupid. Genitrix is the fem. form of genitor.

690.—*Iūli.* See note on line 267.

691.—*Ascanio.* See note on line 267.

693.—*Idaliae lucos.* See note on line 681.

695.—*Dicto*, dat. after *parens.* (Lat. Primer, § 106, 4.)

Parens, pres. part. of *pareo.* Distinguish between *pārens*, pres. part. of *pareo*, and *părens*, parent.

Cupido. See note on line 658.

696.—*Tyriis.* See note on line 12.

Achate, see note on line 120, abl. after "laetus," abl. of attendant circumstances.

697.—*Aulaeis superbis*, "splendid hangings." The Romans called curtains, tapestry, etc., *aulaea Attalica*, because they were originally used at the court of Attalus, king of Pergamus.

698.—In scanning this line *aurea* is to be taken as a dissyllable by *synizesis* or *synalaepha.* See note on line 2.

Aurea sponda. "Sponda" properly means the mere framework of a couch, and therefore requires the epithet *aurea* to convey the idea of furniture and ornament.

Mediam locavit, supply *se* by ellipsis, see note on line 3, "took her seat in the middle;" a *proleptic* use of the adj. after *locavit.* See note on line 63. The middle seat was the place of honour, and of course was hers by queenly right: the middle was the most honourable position on each couch, three of which, *summus*, *medius* and *imus lectus*, were placed round three sides of the table (*triclinium*), the fourth side of which was left unoccupied, to give room for the attendants to wait at the table.

700.—*Discumbitur*, impers. pass., "they recline."

701.—*Manibus*, dat. after "*dant.*" Observe the difference between *mănibus*, from *manus*, and *mānibus*, from *manes*, ghosts.

Cererem, *i.e.*, "bread." See note on line 177.

702.—*Tonsis mantelia villis*, "towels of close nap," abl. of quality. (Lat. Primer, § 115.)

704.—*Penum.* "Penus" is of all genders, and of the second, third, and fourth declension, making the gen. *peni*, *penoris*, and *penūs.* There is also a form *penum*, *i.*, *neut.* The word "*Penates*," lit. "that which is inside the house," is derived from *penus*, "stores kept in the house."

Penates. See note on line 68.

Flammis adolere Penates is an *hypallage* for "*flammas adolere Penatibus*, "to light up the fires in honour of the Penates."

707.—*Tyrii.* See note on line 12.

709.—*Aeneae.* See note on line 1.

Iūlum. See note on line 267.

710.—*Dei*, *i.e.*, Cupid.

Voltus for *vultus*, plur. for sing. by *enallage.* See note on line 35.

711.—*Pallam.* See note on line 648.

Pictum, *i.e.*, with the needle, "embroidered."

712.—*Pesti futurae*, "the passion destined to be ruin."

713.—*Mentem*, acc. of respect. (Lat. Primer, § 100.)

714.—*Phoenissa*, *i.e.*, "Dido." See note on line 344.

715.—*Falsi*, *i.e.*, "who was deceived."

Genitoris, *i.e.*, Aeneas.

720.—*Matris Acidaliae*, *i.e.*, Venus, who was so called from the Bœotian fountain, *Acidalius*, where she used to bathe with the Graces.

Abolere Sychaeum, "to take away the remembrance of Sychaeus," her former husband. See note on line 343.

722.—*Corda*, pl. for sing. by *enallage*. See note on line 35.

723.—*Quies*, supply *fuit* by *ellipsis*. See note on line 3.

Prima quies, *i.e.*, "as soon as they had finished the *banquet proper*."

Mensae. See note on line 216.

724.—*Crateras vino coronant*, "they fill the cups to the brim;" or it may be taken more literally, "they crown the cups with garlands," which was a Roman custom.

726.—In scanning this line, notice the *synizesis*, or *synaresis*, in *aureis*. See note on line 2.

Dependent, etc., "there hang down from the gilded roof lighted lamps." *Laquearibus*, this word is applied to the hollow intervals between beams in a ceiling.

727.—*Funalia*, "torches." "*Funale*," derived from *funis*, cord, was a torch made of wicks (*funes*) surrounded with wax, etc.

728.—*Regina*, *i.e.*, Dido.

729.—*Belus*. See note on line 621.

730.—*Soliti*, supply "*sunt*" by ellipsis. See note on line 3.

Facta, supply "*sunt*."

Silentia, pl. for sing. by *enallage*. See note on line 35.

731.—*Jupiter*. See note on line 42.

732.—*Tyriis*. See note on line 12.

Troja, abl. of place whence. (Lat. Primer, § 121, c.)

733.—*Velis*, used imperatively. See note on line 330.

Hujus, gen. after "*meminisse*.." (Lat. Primer, § 133, a.)

Minores, "descendants."

734.—*Bacchus*. See note on line 215.

Juno. See note on line 4.

736.—*Laticum honorem*, "an offering of wine."

737.—*Libato*, supply "*honore*," abl. absolute.

Summo tenus ore, "as far as the top of her mouth," *i.e.*, "with the tip of her lips."

738.—*Bitiae*, dat. after *dedit*. Bitias was one of the guests at Dido's table.

Impiger, in adverbial force, "quickly," "forthwith."

739.—*Pleno se proluit auro*, "drenched himself with the full golden cup."

740.—*Post*, adv. of time, "afterwards."

Crinitus Iopas, "the long-haired Iopas." The bards wore long hair in imitation of Apollo. "*Iopas*" was a bard present at the feast given by Dido to Aeneas.

741.—*Personat*, supply by ellipsis the object "*ea*" before the relative "*quae*."

Atlas, a King of Mauritania, who, from his skill in astronomy, was said to sustain the heavens on his shoulders. He is fabled to have been changed into a high mountain in North Africa.

742.—*Solis labores*, *i.e.*, "eclipses of the sun."

744.—*Arcturum*, "Arcturus," is the brightest star in Boötes, whose rising and setting brings bad weather.

Hyadas. The "Hyades" are a group of seven stars in the head of Taurus.

Triones, for the more usual "*septem triones*," the seven stars near the North Pole, called Charles' Wain, or the Great and Little Bear. The two Bears are called "*Gemini Triones*."

746.—*Noctibus*, dat. after *obstet*. (Lat. Primer, § 106, a.)

747.—*Tyrii*. See note on line 12.

Troës. See note on line 1.

749.—*Dido*. See note on line 299.

750.—This line is a beautiful instance of *epanalepsis*, *i.e.*, "beginning and ending a line with the same word."

Priamo. See note on line 458.

Hectora. See note on line 99.

751.—*Aurorae*, "Aurora," goddess of morning, daughter of Hyperion, wife of Tithonus, and mother of Memnon.

Aurorae filius, *i.e.*, Memnon. See note on line 489.

725.—*Diomedis*. See note on line 97.

Diomedis equi. "The horses of Diomede" are supposed by some to have been taken from Aeneas, by others from Rhesus. See note on line 469.

Achilles. See note on line 30.

753.—*Age*, imperative used adverbially, "*come*."

A prima origine, "from the first beginning."

754.—*Danaum*. See note on line 30.

VOCABULARY.

Ab (ā), prep. gov. Abl.: *From, at, in:* a tergo, *at one's back; in one's rear; behind.*

Abas, antis, m. *Abas.*

Abdo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. v. a. (ăb, do, to give). *To hide, conceal.*

Abĕo, īre, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, v. n. (ăb, ĕo, to go). *To go away, depart.*

Abĭens, ăbĕuntis, P. pres. of abeo.

Abŏlĕo, ēre, ēvi *or* ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. a. *To banish, efface.*

Abreptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of abripio.

Abrĭpĭo, ĕre, ŭi, reptum, 3. v. a. (ab, răpĭo, to seize). *To take away by force, to drag away.*—Pass.: abrĭpĭor, i, reptus sum.

Absisto, ĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, 3. v. n. (ăb, sisto, to stand). *To leave off, desist, cease.*

Absum, esse, fŭi, v. n. (ab, sum, to be). *To be away from, to be absent.*

Absūmo, ĕre, sumpsi, sumptum, 3. v. a. (sūmo, to take). *To take away.*—Pass.: absūmor, i, sumptus sum.

Absumptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of absūmo.

Ac; see atque.

Acanthus, i, m. The plant *bear's-breech, bear's-foot, or brank-ursine.*

Accēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. (ăd, cēdo, to go). *To approach.*

Accendo, ĕre, di, sum, 3. v. a. *To inflame, exasperate, enrage.*—Pass.: accendor, i, sus sum.

Accensus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of accendo.

Accessĕrim, pluperf. subj. of accedo.

Accêstis, for accēssistis, 2. pers. plur. of accessi, perf. ind. of accēdo.

Accingo, ĕre, cinxi, cinctum, 3. v. a. (ad, cingo, to gird). With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To gird one's self, i.e., to prepare one's self for.*

Accĭpĭo, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. ăd, căpĭo, to take). *To receive; to learn, understand.*

Accītus, tūs, m. (accĭo, to summon). *A summons, a call.*

Accumbo, ĕre, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3. v. a. (ăd, cumbo, to lie down). *To recline at* a table.

Acer, cris, cre, adj. *Ardent, bold, spirited; sharp, strong, intense.*

Acerbus, a, um, adj. *Bitter.*

Acestes, ae, m. *Acestes.*

Achātes, ae, m. *Achates.*

Achilles, is (also gen. Achilli), m. *Achilles.*

Achīvi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Greeks.*

Acīdălĭa, ae, f. *Acidalia.*

Acĭes, ĭēi, f. (AC, root of ăcŭo). *An army, the battle array.*

Actus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ago.

Acūtus, a, um, adj. (ăcŭo, to sharpen). *Sharp, pointed.*

Ad, prep. gov. Acc. *To, towards; near to, beside; at.*

Addo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. v. a.

(ăd, do, to give). *To add.*—Pass.: addor, i, dĭtus sum.

Adĕo, īre, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, v. a. (ăd, ĕo, to go). *To undergo, submit to, expose one's self to.*

Adĕo, adv. *So very, so.*

Adflaram, see afflaram.

Adflictus, see afflictus.

Adflo, see afflo.

Adforet, see afforet.

Adgnosco, see agnosco.

Adhuc, adv. (ăd, huc, old form of hoc, this). *As yet.*

Adloquor, see alloquor.

Adnītor, i, nīsus and nixus sum, 3. v. dep. (ăd, nītor, to lean). *To exert one's self; to put forth one's strength.*

Adnixus, a, um, P. perf. of adnitor,

Adno, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. n. (ad, no, to swim). *To swim to.*

Adŏleo, ēre, ŭi (rarely ēvi), ultum, 2. v. a. *To honour, propitiate.*

Adōro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (ăd, ōro, to entreat). *To entreat, beseech; to address an entreaty to.*

Adpello, see appello.

Adsto (asto), āre, stĭti, stĭtum, 1. v. n. (ăd, sto, to stand). *To stand by.*

Adsum, esse, fŭi, v. n. (ad, sum, to be). *To be present.*

Adultus, a, um, adj. (ădŏlesco, to grow up). *Grown up, full-grown, adult.*

Advectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of advĕho.

Advĕho, ĕre, vexi, vectum, 3. v. a. (ăd, vĕho, to carry). *To sail to.*—Pass.: advĕhor, i, vectus sum.

Advĕnio, īre, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. (ăd, vĕnĭo, to come). *To come to;* in perf. tenses, *to arrive.*

Adversus, a, um, adj. (adverto). *Opposite; i.e., lying over against, coming from an opposite quarter.*

Æăcĭdes, ae, m. *An Æacide* or *descendant of Æăcus.*

Æger, gra, grum, adj. *Sad, sorrowing, troubled.*

Ænēădæ, ădārum, m. plur. *The followers* or *countrymen of Æneas; i.e., the Trojans.*

Ænēas, ae (acc. Ænēan), m. *Æneas.*

Aënum, i, n. *A vessel of copper; a bronze-caldron.*

Aënus, a, um, adj. (æs, æris, bronze). *Of bronze* or *copper; bronze-, copper-.*

Æŏlĭa, ae, f. *The land,* or *country, of Æolus.*

Æŏlus, i, m. *Æolus.*

Æquo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (æquus, equal). *To make equal, place on an equality, equalize.*

Æquor, ŏris, n. (æquo, to make level). *The surface of the sea; the sea.*

Æquus, a, um, adj. *Favourable, friendly:*—non æquus, *unfavourable, unfriendly.*

Aër, āëris, m. *The air, cloud, mist, vapour.*

Ærĕus, ĕa, ĕum, adj. (æs, æris, bronze). *Made of bronze.*

Æs, æris, n. *Bronze, copper; a prow of bronze.*

Æstas, ātis, f. *Summer.*

Æstus, ŭs, m. *A wave* or *billow.*

Ætas, ātis, f. (contr. fr. ævitas and so fr. ævum, age). *Time of life, age, generation.*

Æternus, a, um, adj. (ætas). *Constant, eternal, everlasting.*

Æther, ĕris (Acc. æthera), m. *The upper air* or *ether; the sky; heaven,*

Ætherĭus, a, um, adj. (æther). *Pertaining to the sky; belonging to the upper world, ethereal.*

Afflâram, for afflaveram, pluperf. ind. of afflo.

Afflictus, a, um, adj. (afflīgo, to strike down). *Unfortunate, wretched, distressed.*

Afflo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (ăd, flo, to blow). *To blow* or *breathe upon, to impart to by breathing.*

(Affor), fāri, fātus sum (1st and 2nd persons sing. pres. not found), 1. v. dep. (ăd, (for), to speak). *To speak to, address.*

Affŏret = adesset, imperf. subj. of adsum.

Afrĭcus, i, m. (Afrĭcus, African). *The south-west wind.*

Age, pres. imperat. of ago.

Agēnor, ŏris, m. *Agenor.*

Ager, ăgri, m. *A field, land.*

Agger, gĕris, m. (ad, gĕro, to carry). *A mound, pile.*

Agĭte, see ago.

Agmen, mĭnis, n. (ago). *A band, crowd, multitude, a line, a troop:* —agmine facto, *a column having been formed,* or *when a column has been formed.*

Agnosco, ĕre, gnōvi, gnĭtum, 3. v. a. (ăd, gnosco, old form of nosco, to know). *To recognize, distinguish.*

Agnus, i, m. *A lamb.*

Ago, ĕro, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. *To drive, drive about.*—Imper. as adv.: age, agite, *come, come now.* —Pass.: *To be treated.*—Pass.: ăgor, ăgi, actus sum.

Agrĭcola, ae, m. (ager, a field; colo, to till). *Husbandman.*

Aiax, see Ajax.

Aio, v. defect. *To say, to speak.*

Ajax, ăcis, m. *Ajax.*

Adsurgo, see assurgo.

Ala, ae, f. *A wing.*

Alba, ae, f. *Alba.*

Albānus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Alba; Alban.*

Ales, itis (ala, a wing), c. *A bird.*

Alētes, is, m. *Aletes.*

Alĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, adj. (āla, a wing; gĕro, to bear). *Bearing wings, winged.*

Alĭquis, qua, quid, (Gen. ălĭcūjus; Dat. ălĭcui; Plur. ălĭqui, quæ, qua, etc.), indef. pron. adj. (ălĭus; qui). *Some, any.*

Alĭter, adv. (ălĭus). *In another manner, otherwise:*—haud aliter, *not otherwise, i.e., just in the same way.*

Alĭus, a, ud, (Gen. ălīus; Dat. ălĭi), adj. *Another, other* of many.—As Subst.: ălĭi, ōrum, m. plur. *Others:* ălĭi . . . ălĭi (also, pars . . . alii), *some . . others.*

Allĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (ad, lĭgo, to bind). *To hold fast.*

Allŏquor, loqui, lŏcūtus sum, 3. v. dep. (ăd, lŏquor, to speak) *To speak to, address.*

Almus, a, um, adj. (ălo, to nourish). *Benign, propitious, beautiful, fair.*

Alte, adv. (altus, high). *On high, aloft.*

Alter, ĕra, ĕrum, (Gen. altĕrĭus; Dat. altĕri), adj. *Another.*

Altum, i, n. *The high heaven; the deep; the main* or *open sea.*

Altus, a, um, adj. (ălo, to nourish). *High, lofty, deep.*

Amans, ntis, P. pres. of amo.

Amārăcus, i, c. *Marjoram.*

Amāzŏnis, ĭdis, f. *An Amazonian woman; an Amazon.*

Ambāges, is (found only in Abl. Sing.; complete in Plur.), f. (amb,

around; ăgo, to do). *Intricate details* or *narrative.*

Ambĭgŭus, a, um, adj. (ambĭgo, to doubt). *Doubtful, uncertain, not to be relied upon.*

Ambo, ae, o, plur. adj. *Both.*

Ambrŏsĭus, a, um, adj. *Lovely, pleasant, sweet.*

Amĭcĭo, īre, ĭcŭi, ictum, 4. v. a. (am, around; jăcĭo, to throw). *To wrap around, to clothe.*—Pass.: ămĭcĭor, i, ictus sum.

Amictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ămĭcĭo.

Amictus, tūs, m. (ămĭcĭo, to clothe). *Clothing, garment.*

Amīcus, a, um, adj. (amo, to love). *Loving, friendly, favourable.*

Amīcus, i, m. *A friend.*

Amissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of amitto.

Amitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. (ā, from; mitto, send). *To lose.*—Pass.: āmittor, i, missus sum.

Amo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *To love.*

Amor, ōris, m. (amo, to love). *Love, affection.*

Amplexus, ūs, m. (amplector, to embrace). *An embrace, caress.*

Amplĭus, comp. adv. (adverbial neut. of amplior; amplus, extensive). *Longer, farther, more.*

Amplus, a, um. adj. (am, around; plĕo, to fill). *Of large extent, extensive, spacious.*

Amycus, i, m. *Amycus.*

An, conj. *Whether. Or:*—an . . . an, *whether . . . or whether.*

Anchīses, ae (Acc. Anchīsen), m. *Anchises.*

Ancŏra, ae, f. *An anchor.*

Anĭma, ĭmæ, f. *Life.*

Anĭmus, i, m. (akin to ănĭma). *Mind, disposition, feeling.* Plur.: *Spirit, courage.*

Annālis, is (Abl. annali), m. (annus, a year). *Annual records.*

Annŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. a. (for adnuo; ad, nŭo, to nod). *To promise.*

Annus, i, m. *A year.*

Ante, adv. and prep. Adv.: *Before, previously, beforehand; first, sooner.*—Prep. gov. Acc.: *Before, in front of; above.*

Antēnor, ŏris, m. *Antenor.*

Antheus, ĕi *or* ĕŏs (Acc. Anthea), m. *Antheus.*

Antīquus, a, um, adj. (ante). *Former, ancient, old, aged.*

Antrum, i, n. *A cave, grotto.*

Aper, ăpri, m. *A wild boar.*

Apĕrĭo, īre, ŭi, tum, 4. v. a. *To open; to disclose to view.*—Pass.: ăpĕrĭor, iri, tus sum.

Apertus, a, um, adj. (aperio). *Unclouded, cloudless, clear.*

Apis, is, f. *The bee.*

Appārĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. n. (ăd, pārĕo, to appear). *To appear, to be visible, to show one's self.*

Appello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, 3. v. a. (ad, pello, to drive). *To drive to.*

Applĭco, āre, plĭcāvi *or* plĭcŭi, plĭcātum *or* plĭcĭtum, 1. v. a. (ad, plico, to fold). *To force,* or *bring, to.*

Apto, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (aptus, joined on). *To adapt, fit, adjust; to get ready, prepare, provide.*

Aqua, ae, f. *Water.*

Aquĭlo, ōnis, m. *The north wind; a northern blast.*

Ara (old form āsa) ae, f. *An altar.*

Arbor, is, f. *A tree.*

Arbŏrĕus, a, um, adj. (arbor, a tree). *Tree-like, resembling a tree.*

Arcānum, i, n. *A secret.*

Arcānus, a, um, adj. (arca, a chest). *Secret, concealed.*

Arcĕo, ērĕ, ŭi (obsol. sup. ĭtum), 2. v. a. *To confine, restrain; to repel, keep off, drive away.*

Arctūrus, i, m. *Arcturus.*

Arctus, a, um; see artus.

Arcus, ūs, m. *A bow.*

Ardĕo, ēre, arsi, arsum, 2. v. n. *To burn, to long, be eager; to be inflamed* or *excited.*

Ardesco, ĕre, arsi, no sup., 3. v. n. (ardeo, to burn). *To become inflamed.*

Arēna, ae, f. (ārĕo, to be dry). *Sand; the shore, beach, strand.*

Argentum, i, n. *Silver.*

Argi, ōrum, m. plur. *Argi* or *Argos.*

Argīvus, a, um, adj. *Greek, Grecian.*

Argīvi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Greeks.*

Arĭdus, a, um, adj. (ārĕo, to be dry). *Dry.*

Arma, ōrum, n. plur. *Armour; arms, weapons; armed men, warriors, troops; implements, utensils.*

Armentum, i, n. (ăro). *A herd.*

Arrectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of arrigo.

Arrĭgo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, 3. v. a. (ad, rĕgo, to rule). *To lift,* or *raise up;* (with aures), *to listen, be attentive.*—Pass.: arrĭgor, i, rectus sum.

Ars, tis, f. *Art, skill; artifice, stratagem.*

Artĭfex, fĭcis, c. (ars, artis; făcĭo, to make). *An artificer, artisan.*

Artus (arc-), a, um, adj. *Narrow, close, confined.*

Artus, tūs, m. *A joint, a limb.*

Arvum, i, n. (ăro, to plough). *A field, plain.*

Arx, arcis, f. (arcĕo, to enclose). *A castle, citadel, a height, summit.*

Ascănĭus, ĭi, m. *Ascanius.*

Ascendo, ĕre, di, sum, 3. v. a. (ad, scando, to mount). *To mount up, climb, ascend.*

Asĭa, ae, f. *Asia.*

Aspecto, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (aspĭcĭo, to look at). *To look at attentively.*

Aspectus, tūs, m. *A glance, look.*

Asper, a, um, adj. *Rough, rugged; cruel, bitter, violent, fierce.* (Comp.: aspĕrĭor; Sup.: asperrĭmus.)

Aspĭcĭo, ĕre, spexi, spectum, 3. v. a. (ăd, spĕcĭo, to look). *To look upon, behold, see; consider, regard.*

Aspīrans, tis, P. pres. of aspīro.

Aspīro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. n. (ăd, spīro, to breathe). *To breathe upon.*

Assărăcus, i, m. *Assaracus.*

Assurgens, tis, P. pres. of assurgo.

Assurgo, ĕre, surrexi, surrectum, 3. v. n. (ăd, surgo, to rise). *To rise up, rise.*

Ast, see at.

Asto, āre, see adsto.

Astrum, i. n. *A star.*

At (ast), conj. *But; but indeed, yet.*

Ater, tra, trum, adj. *Black, dark.*

Atlas, antis, m. *Atlas.*

Atque (contracted ac), conj. (ăd, quĕ, and). *And also, and besides, moreover, and.*

Atrīdæ, ārum, m. plur. *The Atridæ* or *Sons of Atreus; i.e.,* Menelaus and Agamemnon.

Atrĭum, ĭi, n. *A hall.*

Atrox, ōcis, adj. (ater, atri, black), *Fierce, cruel, harsh, severe.*

Attingo, ĕre, tĭgi, tactum, 3. v. a. (ăd, tango, to touch). *To touch.*

Attollens, tis, P. pres. of attollo.

Attollo, ĕre, no perf. nor sup., 3. v. a. (ad, to; tollo, to lift). *To raise up.*

Audĕo, ēre, ausus sum, 2. v. semi-dep. *To dare.*

Audĭĕram, pluperf. ind. of audio.

Audĭo, īre, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. v. a. *To hear.*—Pass.: audĭor, īri, ītus sum.

Audītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of audio.

Augŭrĭum, ĭi, n. (augur). *Augury, an omen.*

Aula, ae, f. *A palace.*

Aulæum, i, n. *Tapestry.*

Aura, ae, f. *The air.*

Aurātus, a, um, adj. (aurum, gold). *Gilt.*

Aurĕus, a, um, adj. (aurum, gold). *Golden.*

Auris, is, f. (audĭo). *An ear.*

Aurōra, ae, f. *Aurora.*

Aurum, i, n. *Gold.*

Auster, tri, m. *The south wind.*

Ausus, a, um, P. perf. of audeo.

Aut, conj. *Or*:—aut . . . aut, *either . . . or.*

Auxĭlĭum, ĭi, n. (augĕo, to increase). *Aid, help, assistance.*

Avārus, a, um, adj. (ăvĕo, to desire earnestly). *Covetous, greedy.*

Avĕho, ĕre, vexi, vectum, 3. v. a. (ā, vĕho, to carry). *To carry away.*

Avēna, ae, f. *Stalk, pipe.*

Aversus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of averto.

Averto, ĕre, i, sum, 3. v. a. (ā, verto, to turn). *To turn away.*—Pass. in reflexive force, also avertere for avertere se: *To turn one's self away; to retire.*—Pass.: āvertor, i, versus sum.

Avĭdus, a, um, adj. (ăvĕo, to desire eagerly). *Eagerly desirous.*

Bacātus, see baccatus.

Baccātus, a, um, adj. (bacca, a berry). *Adorned with pearls.*

Bacchus, i. m. *Bacchus; wine*

Barbărus, a, um, adj. *Barbarian, barbarous.*

Bĕātus, a, um, adj. (beo, to make happy). *Happy, fortunate.*

Bellans, tis, P. pres. of bello.

Bellātrix, trīcis, f. (bello, to war). *A female warrior.*

Bello, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. n. (bellum, war). *To wage war.*

Bellum, i, n. (dŭo, two). *War, warfare; a combat, fight.*

Bēlus, i, m. *Belus.*

Bĕnĕ, adv. (bŏnus, good). *Well.*—Comp.: *Better*:—melius confidere, *to feel more confidence in.* Comp. mĕlĭus, superl. optime.

Bĕnignus, a, um, adj. (bŏnus, good; gigno, to bring forth). *Kind, friendly, benignant.*

Bĭbo, ĕre, i, ĭtum, 3. v. a. *To drink; to drink in, imbibe.*

Bĭlinguis, e, adj. (bi, = bis, twice; lingua, a tongue). *Double-tongued, i.e., hypocritical, deceitful, playing a double part.*

Bīni, ae, a, distrib. adj. plur. (bi, = bis, twice). *Two apiece.*

Bĭrēmis, is, f. (bi, = bis, twice; rēmus, an oar). *A vessel with two banks of oars; a bireme.*

Bĭs (in composition, bi), num. adv. (dŭo, two). *Twice.*

Bĭtĭas, ae, m. *Bitias.*

Blandus, a, um, adj. *Flattering, kind.*

Bŏnus, a, um, adj. *Good.*—Comp.: *Better;* in melius, *for the better.*—Sup.: *Best; most excellent.*—Comp.: mĕlĭor; Sup.: optĭmus.

Brĕvĭa, ĭum, n. plur. (brĕvis, short). *Shallow places, shoals.*

Brĕvĭter, adv. (brĕvis, short). *Shortly, briefly.*

Byrsa, ae, f. *Byrsa.*

Cădo, ĕre, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3. v. n. *To fall, subside, die away.*

Cădus, i, m. *A jar.*

Cæcus, a, um, adj. *Blind, hidden, concealed, secret.*

Cædes, is, f. (cædo, to slay). *Blood, gore.*

Cælātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cælo.

Cælo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (cælum, a graver). *To emboss.*—Pass.: cælor, āri, ātus sum.

Cæsar, ăris, m. *Cæsar.*

Cæsărĭes, ĭēi, f. *Hair.*

Căīcus, i, m. *Caicus.*

Călĕo, ēre, ŭi, no sup., 2. v. n. *To be hot.*

Campus, i, m. *A plain.*

Cănistra, ōrum, n. plur. *A basket.*

Căno, ĕre, cĕcĭni, cantum, 3. v. a. *To sing.*

Cantus, ūs, m. (căno, to sing). *A singing, note.*

Cānus, a, um, adj. *Grey, hoary; ancient, venerable.*

Captus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of capio.

Căput, ĭtis, n. *A head.*

Căpys, yŏs (Acc. Căpyn), m. *Capys.*

Capesso, ĕre, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 3. v. a. desid. (căpĭo, to take). *To engage in, undertake.*

Căpĭo, ĕre, cēpi, captum, 3. v. a. *To take, captivate.*—Pass.: căpĭor, i, captus sum.

Carcer, ĕris, n. *A prison;* pl. *barriers of a racecourse.*

Cardo, ĭnis, m. *Hinge; the turning-point, main point.*

Carmen, ĭnis, n. *A song.*

Carpo, ĕre, carpsi, carptum, 3. v. a. *To pluck, feed upon.*

Cārus, a, um, adj. *Beloved, dear.*

Castra, ōrum, n. plur. *A camp.*

Cāsus, ūs, m. (cădo). *A chance, accident, event; misfortune.*

Căterva, ae, f. *A troop, band.*

Causa, ae, f. *A cause, reason.*

Căvātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cavo.

Căvo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (căvus, hollow). *To hollow out, hollow.*—Pass.: căvor, ari, ātus sum.

Căvus, a, um, adj. *Hollow.*

Cĕlĕbro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (cĕlĕber, cĕlĕbris, much frequented). *To solemnize, keep festive.*

Cĕler, ĕris, ĕre, adj. *Swift.*

Cĕlĕrans, tis, P. pres. of celero.

Cĕlĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (cĕler, swift). *To quicken; to hasten on, to accelerate.*

Cella, ae, f. (cēlo, to hide). *A cell.*

Cēlo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *To hide, conceal.*

Celsus, a, um, adj. *High, lofty.*

Centum, num. adj. indecl. *A hundred.*

Cĕrĕālis, e, adj. *Pertaining to corn.*

Cĕres, ĕris, f. *Cĕres; corn.*

Cerno, ĕre, crēvi, cretum, 3. v. a. *To perceive, discern, see.*—Pass.: cernor, i, cretus sum.

Certâsse, for certavisse, perf. inf. of certo.

Certe, adv. (certus, sure). *Surely, assuredly, certainly.*

Certo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. n. intens. *To contend, vie with.*

Certus, a, um, adj. *Fixed, settled, sure, trusty, faithful.*

Cervix, vīcis, f. *The neck.*

Cervus, i, m. *A stag.*

Cesso, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. n. intens. (cēdo, to go away). *To be remiss.*

Cētĕrus, a, um (rare in sing.), adj. *The other, the remaining.*

Chŏrus, i, m. *A dance.*

Cĭĕo, ēre, cīvi, cĭtum, 2. v. a. *To rouse, stir up.*

Cingo, ĕre, cinxi, cinctum, 3. v. a. *To surround, encircle.*

Cingŭlum, i, n. (cingo, to gird). *A girdle, belt.*

Circum, adv. and prep. Adv.: *Around, round about, all around.* —Prep. with Acc. *Around.*

Circumăgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. (circum, around; ago, to drive). *To drive round, wheel around.*

Circumdo, ăre, dĕdi, dătum, 1. v. a. (circum, do, to give). *To surround.* —Pass.: circumdor, ări, dătus sum.

Circumfundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. (circum, fundo, to pour). *To pour around; to envelope in.*—Pass.: circumfundor, i, fūsus sum.

Circumfūsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of circumfundo.

Circumtextus, a, um, adj. (circum, texo, to weave). *Woven around.*

Cĭthăra, ae, f. *A harp.*

Cĭtĭus, comp. adv., see cĭto.

Cĭto, adv. (citus, quick). *Quickly.*—Comp., cĭtĭus.

Cĭtus, a, um, adj. (cĭĕo, to put in motion). *Swift, fleet.*—In adverbial force: *Swiftly, quickly.*

Clam, adv. *Secretly, privately.*

Clāmor, ōris, m. (clāmo, to cry out). *Outcry, clamour.*

Clārus, a, um, adj. *Clear, bright, famous, famed, renowned.*

Classis, is, f. *A fleet.*

Claudo, ĕre, si, sum, 3. v. a. *To shut close; to surround, to enclose.* —Pass.: claudor, i, sus sum.

Claustrum, i, n. (claudo, to shut). *A bar, bolt, barrier.*

Clausus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of claudo.

Clŏanthus, i, m. *Cloanthus.*

Cœlestis, e, adj. (cœlum, heaven). *Belonging to heaven; heavenly; divine, celestial.*—As Subst.: cœlestes, ĭum, m. plur. *The inhabitants of heaven, the celestial gods.*

Cœlum, i, n. (masc. in pl.). *Heaven; the heavens, sky.*

Coepi, i, tum, isse, 3. v. def. *To begin, commence.*

Cœtus, ūs, m. (cŏĕo, to come together). *A meeting, company; a flock, body.*

Cognĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cognosco.

Cognōmen, ĭnis, n. (co, = cum, together with; gnōmen = nōmen, a name). *A surname, appellation.*

Cognosco, ĕre, nōvi, nĭtum, 3. v. a. (co, gnosco = nosco, to become acquainted with). *To become thoroughly acquainted with; to understand, learn.*—In perf. tenses: *To know.*—Pass.: cognoscor, i, nitus sum.

Cōgo, ĕre, cŏēgi, cŏactum, 3. v. a. (co, ăgo, to drive). *To force, compel.*

Collectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of collĭgo. *Having gathered up.*

Collĭgo, ĕre, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. (con = cum, together; lego, to gather). *To collect.*—Pass.: collĭgor, i, lectus sum.

Collis, is, m. *A hill.*

Collum, i, n. *The neck.*

Cŏlo, ĕre, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3. v. a. *To inhabit; to till, cultivate; to honour, esteem, hold in favour.*

Cŏlōnus, i, m. (colo, to inhabit). *An inhabitant, a settler, colonist; husbandman.*

Cŏlumna, ae, f. *A column.*

Cŏma, ae, f. *The hair.*

Cŏmĭtātus, a, um, P. perf. of comitor.

Cŏmĭtor, āri, ātus sum, 1. v. dep. (cŏmes, cŏmĭtis, a companion). *To accompany, attend.*—P. perf. in pass. force: *accompanied, attended.*

Commissum, i, n. (committo, to commit a fault). *A fault, offence.*

Committo, ĕre, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. (com = cum, together; mitto, to cause to go). *To perpetrate, commit.*

Commōtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of commoveo.

Commŏvĕo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. (com = cum, mŏvĕo, to move). *To disturb, affect, disquiet; to rouse, excite.*—Pass.: commŏvĕor, ēri, mōtus sum.

Compāges, is, f. (com = cum, pango, to fasten). *A fastening; a joint, seam.*

Compello, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *To address, speak to, accost.*

Compello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, 3. v. a. (com = cum, pello, to drive). *To drive, force.*—Pass.: compellor, i, pulsus sum.

Complector, i, plexus sum, 3. v. dep. (com = cum, with; plecto, to entwine). *To embrace, clasp.*

Complexus, ūs, m. (complector, to embrace). *An embrace.*

Compōno, ĕre, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. v. a. (com = cum, together; pōno, to put). *To arrange; to recline* on a couch, at table; *to close; to bury; to calm, appease.* —Pass.: compōnor, i, pŏsĭtus sum.

Compôstus (compŏsĭtus), a, um, P. perf. pass. of compōno.

Concĭlĭo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (concilium, an assembly). *To conciliate, procure the favour of, to procure.*

Conclūdo, ĕre, clūsi, clūsum, 3. v. a. (con = cum, cludo = claudo, to shut). *To enclose.*

Concurro, ĕre, curri (rarely cŭcurri), cursum, 3. v. n. (con = cum, together; curro, to run). *To rush together in battle, fight.*

Concursus, ūs, m. (concurro, to run together). *Assemblage, crowd, concourse.*

Condo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. v. a. (con = cum, do). *To build, to found, establish.*

Confīdo, ĕre, fīsus sum, 3. v. semi-dep. (con = cum, fīdo, to trust). *To trust strongly, entertain a confident hope.*

Confŭgĭo, ĕre, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3. v. n. (con = cum, with; fŭgĭo, to flee). *To flee for refuge.*

Congrĕdĭor, i, gressus sum, 3. v. dep. (con = cum, together; grădĭor, to step). *To fight, engage.*

Coniungo, see conjungo.

Coniunx, see conjux.

Conjungo, ĕre, junxi, junctum, 3. v. a. (con = cum, together; jungo, to join). *To join together, unite.*

Conjux, ŭgis, c. (conjungo, to join together). *A spouse, husband, wife.*

Connūbĭum, ĭi, n. (con = cum, together; nūbo, to wed). *Marriage, wedlock.*

Conscendo, ĕre, scendi, scensum, 3. v. a. (con = cum, scando, to mount). *To ascend, climb.*

Conscĭus, a, um, adj. (con = cum, with; scĭo, to know). *Conscious.*

Consīdo, ĕre, sēdi, sessum, 3. v. n.

(con = cum, together; sīdo, to sit down). *To settle.*

Consĭlĭum, ĭi, n. (consŭlo, to consult). *Counsel, plan.*

Consisto, ĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, 3. v. n. (con = cum, sisto, to stand). *To stand still; to stop; to be at rest.*

Conspectus, ūs, m. (conspĭcĭo, to look at). *Sight, view.*

Conspĭcĭo, ĕre, spexi, spectum, 3. v. a. (con = cum, spĕcĭo, to see). *To see, behold.*

Constĭti, perf. ind. of consisto.

Constĭtŭo, ĕre, stĭtŭi, stĭtūtum, 3. v. a. (con = cum, together; statuo, to set). *To resolve, determine.*

Contendo, ĕre, tendi, tensum *or* tentum, 3. v. a. (con = cum, tendo, to stretch). *To strive, to apply one's self with zeal.*

Contingo, ĕre, tĭgi, tactum, 3. v.a. and n. (con = cum, tango, to touch). Act.: *To take hold of, seize, lay hands on, touch.*—Neut.: *to happen, come to pass.*

Contra, adv. and prep. Adv.: *On the other hand; in reply.*—Prep. gov. Acc.: *Over against, opposite; in reply to.*

Contrārĭus, a, um, adj. (contra). *Hostile, opposing, untoward.*

Contundo, ĕre, tŭdi, tūsum, 3. v. a. (con = cum, tundo, to bruise). *To overpower, crush.*

Convello, ĕre, velli *or* vulsi, vulsum, 3. v. a. (con = cum, vello, to pluck). *To rend in pieces.*—Pass.: convellor, i, vulsus sum.

Convĕnĭo, īre, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. (con = cum, together; vĕnĭo, to come). *To assemble.*

Converto, ĕre, verti, versum, 3. v. a. (con = cum, verto, to turn). *To turn round, turn.*—Pass.: convertor, i, versus sum.

Convexum, i (mostly plur.), n. (convexus, concave). *A vault, arch, cavity, slope.*

Convīvĭum, ĭi, (convīvo, to live together). *A feast, banquet.*

Convolsus, see convulsus.

Convulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of convello.

Coŏrĭor, ŏrīri, ortus sum, 4. dep. (co = cum, ŏrĭor, to rise). *To arise, break forth.*

Cōpĭa, ae, f. (co = cum, opis, means). *Plenty, means;* pl. *forces.*

Cŏortus, a, um, P. perf. of coorior.

Cor, dis, n. *The heart, mind.*

Coram, adv. (co = cum, os, oris, the face). *Before, in the presence of.*

Cornu, ūs, n. *A horn.*

Cŏrōna, ae, f. *A crown.*

Cŏrōno, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (cŏrōna, a garland). *To crown; to fill to the brim.*

Corpus, ŏris, n. *The body; a dead body; a carcase, corpse.*

Correptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of corripio.

Corrĭpĭo, ĕre, rĭpŭi, reptum, 3. v. a. (con = cum, together; răpĭo, to seize). *To seize upon; to hasten through; to hurry along.*—Pass.: corrĭpĭor, i, reptus sum.

Corrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. (for conrumpo; con = cum, rumpo, to break). *To spoil, mar.*—Pass.: corrumpor, i, ruptus sum.

Corruptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of corrumpo.

Cŏruscus, a, um, adj. (corusco, to move quickly). *Gleaming.*

Costa, ae, f. *A rib.*

Cŏthurnus, i, m. *A high boot.*

Crātēr, ēris, m. *A bowl, goblet.*

Crēber, bra, brum, adj. (cresco,

to increase). *Frequent, repeated; abounding in, thick.*

Credo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. v. n. and a. *To trust, believe; to suppose, think, imagine.*

Crinis, is, m. (cresco, to grow). *The hair.*

Crīnītus, a, um, adj. (crīnis, hair). *With flowing locks.*

Crispans, tis, P. pres. of crispo.

Crispo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (crispus, curled). *To brandish.*

Cristātus, a, um, adj. (crista, a crest). *Crested, plumed.*

Crŏcĕus, a, um, adj. (crocus, saffron). *Saffron-coloured, yellow.*

Crūdēlis, e, adj. *Cruel, hard-hearted; bitter, fierce.*

Crŭentus, a, um, adj. *Bloody, blood-stained, gory.*

Cum, prep. gov. abl. *With.*

Cŭmŭlus, i, m. *A heap, mass.*

Cunctus, a, um (most frequently plur.), adj. *All, the whole.*

Cunque, see quīcumque.

Cŭpīdo, ĭnis, m. (cŭpĭo, to desire). *Cupid.*

Cur, adv. (quā re *or* cui rei, the abl. *or* dat. of qui and res respectively). *Why.*

Cūra, ae, f. *Care, anxiety, solicitude; an object of care, a care.*

Curro, ĕre, cŭcurri, cursum, 3. v. n. *To run.*

Currus, ūs, m. (curro, to run). *A chariot, car.*

Cursus, ūs, m. (curro, to run). *A voyage, course.*

Cuspis, ĭdis, f. *A spear, javelin.*

Custos, ōdis, c. *A guardian.*

Cyclōpĭus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to the Cyclopes.*

Cycnus, i, m. *A swan.*

Cymŏthŏē, es, f. *Cymothoe.*

Cynthus, i, m. *Cynthus.*

Cyprus, i, f. *Cyprus.*

Cythēra, ōrum, n. plur. *Cythera* (now *Cerigo*).

Cythĕrea, ae, f. (Cythĕrēus, belonging to Cythēra). *Cytherea,* a name of Venus.

Dā, pres. imperat. of do.

Dănăi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Greeks.*

Dapem (nom. not used), is, f. *A feast.*

Dardănĭdæ, ĭdarum, m. plur *The Trojans.*

Dardănĭus, a, um, adj. (Dardănus). *Trojan.*

Dător, ōris, m. (do, to give). *A giver, bestower.*

Dătus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of do.

Dē, prep. gov. abl. *From, down from; out of; according to, after.*

Dĕa, ae, f. *A goddess.*

Dĕcōrus, a, um, adj. (dĕcor, gracefulness). *Graceful, elegant, beautiful.*

Dĕcus, ŏris, n. (dĕcet, it is becoming). *Ornament, splendour.*

Dĕdi, perf. ind. of do.

Dēfessus, a, um, P. perf. of dēfĕtiscor.

Dēfĕtiscor, i, fessus sum, 3. v. dep. incep. (dē, fătiscor, to grow faint). *To grow weary.*

Dēfīgo, ĕre, fixi, fixum, 3. v. a. (dē, down; fīgo, to fix). *To fix intently.*—Pass. in reflexive force: *to fix one's self; i.e., to become motionless; to be rooted to the spot.*—Pass.: defīgor, i, fixus sum.

Dēfluo, ĕre, fluxi, fluxum, 3. v. n. (dē, down; flŭo, to flow). *To fall in flowing folds; to descend.*

Dēfluxi, perf. ind. of dēflŭo.

Dehinc, adv. (de, from; hinc, hence). *Hereupon, afterwards, next, then.*

Dĕhiscens, tis, P. pres. of dĕhisco.

Dĕhisco, ĕre, hīvi, no sup., 3. v. n. (de, asunder; hisco, to yawn). *To gape asunder.*

Dĕinde, adv. (dĕ, from; inde, thence, from thence). *Afterwards, after that; in the next place.*

Dēĭŏpēa, ae, f. *Deiopea.*

Dēmissus, a, um, adj. (demitto, to send down). *Downcast, bending downwards; derived, descended.*

Dēmitto, ĕre, mīsi, mīssum, 3. v. a. (dē, down; mitto, to send). *To send down.*

Dēmum, adv. *At length, at last.*

Dēni, ae, a, num, adj. plur. (dĕcem, ten). *Ten each:*—bis deni, *twenty.*

Dēpendĕo, ēre, no perf. nor sup., 2. v. n. (dē, down; pendeo, to hang). *To hang down.*

Dērĭpĭo, ĕre, rĭpŭi, reptum, 3. v. a. (dē, răpĭo, to tear). *To tear away.*

Deserta, ōrum, n. plur. (desertus, desert, solitary). *Waste places; deserts.*

Dēsisto, ĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, 3. v. n. (dē, sisto, to stand). *To leave off, give over, cease, desist.*

Despecto, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. intens. (despicio). *To look down upon.*

Dēspĭcĭo, ĕre, spexi, spectum, 3. v. a. (de, down upon; specio, to look). *To look down upon.*

Dēsuesco, ĕre (in poets trisyll.), suēvi, suetum, 3. v. a. (dē, suesco, to accustom). *To disuse.*—P. perf. pass.: *Unaccustomed.*

Dēsuētus (trisyll.), a, um, P. perf. pass. of desuesco.

Dēsŭper, adv. (de, from; super, above). *From above.*

Dētrūdo, ĕre, trūsi, trūsum, 3. v. a. (de, down; trūdo, to thrust). *To thrust off from.*

Dĕus, i, m. *A god.*

Dēvĕnĭo, īre, vēni, ventum, 4. v. a. (dē, down; vĕnĭo, to come). *To come to, arrive at.*

Dēvōtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of devoveo.

Dēvŏvĕo, ēre, vōvi, vōtum, 2. v. a. (dē, from; vŏvĕo, to vow). *To devote, destine.*—Pass.: dēvŏvĕor, ēri, vōtus sum.

Dextra, ae, f. (dexter, right, on the right side). *The right hand.*

Dīāna, ae, f. *Diana.*

Dic, pres. imperat. of dico.

Dīco, ĕre, dixi, dictum, 3. v. a. *To say, tell, speak; to relate, declare; to call, name.*—Pass.: dīcor, i, dictus sum.

Dĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *To set apart, give up, appropriate.*

Dictu, supine in u fr. dīco.

Dictum, i, n. (dico). *A word; an order, command.*

Dictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dīco.

Dīdo, ūs *and* ōnis, f. *Dido.*

Dĭes, ēi, m. (in sing. sometimes f.). *Day.*

Diffundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. (dis, fundo). *To spread about.*

Dignor, āri, ātus sum, 1. v. dep. (dignus, worthy). *To deem worthy.*

Dignus, a, um, adj. *Suitable, fit, becoming, proper; deserved.*

Dĭi, see dies.

Dīlectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of diligo.

Dīlĭgo, ĕre, lēxi, lectum, 3. v. a. (di = dis, lĕgo). *To value highly; to love.*—Pass.: dīlĭgor, i, lectus sum.

Dīmitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. (dī = dis, mitto). *To send*

about in different directions; to let go, dismiss.

Dĭŏmēdes, is, m. *Diomedes* or *Diomed.*

Dīrĭgo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, 3. v. a. (dī = dis, rĕgo). *To direct.*

Dīrus, a, um, adj. *Dreadful.*

Disco, ĕre, dĭdĭci, no sup., 3. v. a. *To learn.*

Discrīmen, ĭnis, n. *Distinction, difference.*

Discumbo, ĕre, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3. v. n. (dis, cumbo). *To recline.*—Impers. Pass.: discumbitur (*it is reclined* by them, *i.e.*), *they recline.*

Disiectus, see disjectus.

Disjectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of disjicio.

Disiicio, see disjicio.

Disjĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. (dis, jăcĭo). *To scatter, disperse.*—Pass.: disjĭcĭor, i, jectus sum.

Disiungo, see disjungo.

Disjungo, ĕre, junxi, junctum, 3. v. a. (dis, jungo). *To divide, part, remove.*—Pass.: disjungor, i, junctus sum.

Dispello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, 3. v. a. (dis, pello). *To drive in different directions; to disperse, scatter.*

Dissĭmŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (dissimilis). *To conceal, dissemble; to remain hidden.*

Distendo, ĕre, tendi, tensum *or* tentum, 3. v. a. (dis, tendo). *To swell out, distend.*

Dĭtĭo, ōnis, f. *Dominion, sway, rule, authority, power.*

Dītissĭmus, a, um; see dives.

Dĭu, adv. (adverbial abl. of obsol. dĭus = dĭes, a day). *For a long time, a long while.*—Comp.: dĭŭtius; Sup.: diutissĭme.

Dīva, ae, f. *A goddess.*

Dīversus, a, um, adj. (diverto). *Various, different, diverse.*

Dīves, ĭtis, adj. *Rich, abounding in.*—Comp.: dītĭor; Sup.: ditissimus.

Dīvĭdo, ĕre, vīsi, vīsum, 3. v. a. *To divide, distribute.*

Dīvīnus, a, um, adj. (dīvus). *Divine, heavenly.*

Dīvus, i, m. *A deity, a god.*

Do, āre, dĕdi, dătum, 1. v. a. *To give, furnish, supply, yield, allow.*—Phrases: dare vela, *to give the sails* to the wind; *i.e., to set sail.*—Dare amplexūs, *to give embraces; i.e., to embrace.*—Pass.: dor, dări, dătus sum.

Dŏcĕo, ēre, ŭi, tum, 2. v. a. *To teach, instruct, inform.*

Dŏlens, tis, P. pres. of doleo.

Dŏlĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. n. and a.—Neut.: *to grieve;* Act.: *to grieve over, to lament.*

Dŏlor, ōris, m. (dŏlĕo, to grieve). *Grief, sorrow.*

Dŏlus, i, m. *Craft, guile, deceit.*

Dŏmĭnor, āri, ātus sum, 1. v. dep. (domĭnus). *To bear rule, hold sway, have the dominion.*

Dŏmĭnus, i, m. *Master, lord.*

Dŏmus, i *and* ūs, f. *A dwelling, abode, house; a family, line.*

Dōnec, conj. *Until, till at length.*

Dōnum, i, n. (do). *A gift, present, offering.*

Dorsum, i, n. (contr. fr. deversum; de, versum). *A ridge.*

Dŭbĭus, a, um, adj. (dŭo). *Doubtful, uncertain.*

Dūco, ĕre, duxi, ductum, 3. v. a. *To lead, form, draw, derive, prolong.*—Pass.: dūcor, i, ductus sum.

Ductor, ōris, m. (duco). *A leader.*

Dulcis, e, adj. *Sweet, delightful; dear, beloved.*

Dum, conj. *While, whilst, during the time that; yet, now;*

if so be that, provided that, so that; until that, until.

Dŭplex, plĭcis, adj. (duo, plĭco). *Two-fold, double.*—Plur.: *Both.*

Dūro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. n. (durus). *Endure, hold out.*

Durus, a, um, adj. *Hard, unfortunate, adverse.*

Dux dŭcis, c. (dūco). *A leader, guide, commander.*

E, see ex.

Eădem, see idem.

Ebur, ŏris, n. *Ivory.*

Edūco, ĕre, duxi, ductum, 3. v. a. (e = ex, dūco). *To lead out.*

Effĕro, efferre, extŭli, ēlātum, v. a. irreg. (ex, fĕro). *To bear out, carry forth, raise up, uplift.*

Effĭcĭo, ĕre, fēci, fectum, 3. v. a. (ex, făcĭo). *To form, make, produce.*

Effŏdĭo, ĕre, fōdi, fossum, 3. v. a. (ex, fŏdĭo). *To dig out, excavate.*

Effundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. (ex, fundo). *To resign, give up.*

Egens, tis, P. pres. of egeo, adj. *Needy, destitute.*

Egēnus, a, um, adj. (ĕgĕo). *In need of, destitute of.*

Egĕo, ēre, ŭi, no sup., 2. v. n. *To be needy.*

Ego, Gen. mei, pron. pers. *I.*

Egrĕdĭor, i, gressus sum, 3. v. dep. (ē, grădĭor). *To disembark.*

Egregius, a, um, adj. (e = ex, grex, gregis). *Eminent, illustrious.*

Egressus, a, um, P. perf. of egredior.

Eiectus, see ejectus.

Ejectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ejicio.

Eiicio, see ejicio.

Ejĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. (e, jăcĭo). *To cast out, throw out.*—P. perf. pass.: *Shipwrecked, cast ashore.*—Pass.: ējĭcĭor, jĭci, jectus sum.

Elābor, i, lapsus sum, 3. v. dep. (e, lābor). *To glide away, escape.*

Elapsus, a, um, P. perf. of elabor.

Emissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of emitto.

Emitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. (ē, mitto). *To send out, let go.*—Pass.: ēmittor, i, missus sum.

En, interj. *Lo! behold!*

Enim, conj. *Truly, certainly, surely, indeed; for.*

Eo, īre, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, v. n. *To go.*

Eōdem, adv. *To the same place.*

Eōus, a, um, adj. *Eastern.*

Epŭlæ, ārum, f. plur. *A feast, banquet.*

Equĭdem, adv. *Indeed, truly.*

Equus, i, m. *A horse.*

Eram, imperf. ind. of sum.

Ergo, adv. *Therefore, in consequence, consequently.*

Erĭpĭo, ĕre, rĭpŭi, reptum, 3. v. a. (ē, răpĭo). *To snatch away, deliver, set free.*—Pass.: ērĭpĭor, i, reptus sum.

Errans, tis, P. pres. of erro.

Erro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. n. *To wander, rove, stray.*

Error, ōris, m. (erro, to wander). *A wandering.*

Erumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. (ē, rumpo). *To break out from; to sally forth from.*

Eryx, ycis, m. *Eryx.*

Esse, pres. inf. of sum.

Et, conj. *And; and too, and moreover;* et . . et, *both . . and.*

Etĭam, conj. *And also, furthermore, moreover, likewise, even.*

Eurōpă, ae, f. *Europe.*

Eurōtas, ae, m. *The Eurotas.*

Eurus, i, m. *The south-east wind; the east wind.*

Everto, ĕre, verti, versum, 3. v. a. (ē, verto). *To upheave, agitate.*

Ex (ē), prep. gov. abl. *Out of, away from, of.*—Ex ordine, *in order.*

Exactus, a, um, perf. pass. of exĭgo, adj. *Precise, accurate, exact.*

Exacta, ōrum, n. plur. *Accurate things, i.e., precise information.*

Exănĭmus, a, um, adj. (ex, ănĭma). *Lifeless, dead.*

Exaudĭo, īre, audīvi *or* audĭi, audītum, 4. v. a. (ex, audĭo). *To hear.*

Excēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. (ex, cēdo). With Abl.: *To depart from; to leave.*

Excĭdĭum, i, n. (exscindo). *Destruction, overthrow.*

Excĭdo, ĕre, cĭdi, no sup., 3. v. n. (ex, cădo). *To slip out, escape.*

Excīdo, ĕre, cīdi, cīsum, 3. v. a. (ex, cædo). *To cut out.*

Excĭpĭo, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. (ex, căpĭo). *To take, receive.*

Excūdo, ĕre, cūdi, cūsum, 3. v. a. (ex, cūdo). *To strike out.*

Excŭtĭo, ĕre, cussi, cussum, 3. v. a. (ex, quatio). *To shake off.*—Pass.: excŭtĭor, i, cussus sum.

Exemptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of eximo.

Exĕo, īre, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, v. n. (ex, eo). *To go forth.*

Exercĕo, ēre, ercŭi, ercĭtum, 2. v. a. (ex, arcĕo). *To exercise, practise, follow, employ one's self about.*

Exhaurĭo, īre, hausi, haustum, 4. v. a. (ex, haurĭo). *To drain, impoverish.*—Pass.: exhaurĭor, iri, haustus sum.

Exhaustus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of exhaurio.

Exĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. (ex, ăgo). *To pass, spend, lead; to weigh accurately.*—Pass.: exĭgor, i, actus sum.

Exĭmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. a. (ex, ĕmo). *To remove.*—Pass.: exĭmor, ĭmi, emptus sum.

Expĕdĭo, īre, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. v. a. (ex, pes, pĕdis). *To prepare, get ready.*

Expello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, 3. v. a. (ex, pello). *To drive out, expel.*—Pass.: expellor, i, pulsus sum.

Expĕrĭor, īri, pertus sum, 4. v. dep. *To prove, put to the test.*—In perf. tenses: *to experience; to prove by experience.*

Expertus, a, um, P. perf. of experior.

Explĕo, ēre, plēvi, plētum, 2. v. a. (ex, plĕo) *To complete, finish, satisfy.*

Explōro, āre, plōrāvi, plōrātum, 1. v. a. (ex, plōro). *To search out, seek to discover, ascertain.*

Expulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of expello.

Exsĕro, ĕre, sĕrŭi, sertum, 3. v. a. (ex, sĕro). *To thrust out.*

Exsertus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of exsero. *Bare, uncovered, naked.*

Exspīrans, tis, P. pres. of exspiro.

Exspīro, āre, spīrāvi, spīrātum, 1. v. n. (ex, spīro). *To breathe forth.*

Extemplo, adv. *Forthwith, at once.*

Extrēma, ōrum, n. plur. *The furthest parts, extremities:*—extrema pati, *to suffer extremities, i.e., to die a violent death.*

Extrēmus, a, um, sup. adj. *Furthest, extreme, utmost.*—Pos.: extĕrus *or* exter.—Comp.: exterior.

Extŭli, Perf. ind. of effero.

Exŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *To put off.*

Exūro, ĕre, ussi, ustum, 3. v. a.

(ex, ūro). *To burn up, destroy by burning.*

Făces, nom. plur. of fax.
Făcĭes, ēi, f. *Form, figure, face, countenance.*
Făcĭlis, e, adj. (facio). *Easy.*
Făcĭo, ĕre, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. *To make; to do.*—Pass.: fīo, fĭĕri, factus sum.
Factum, i, n. (facio.) *A deed, act.*
Factus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of facio.
Fallo, ĕre, fĕfelli, falsum, 3. v. a. *To deceive.*—Pass.: fallor, i, sus sum.
Falsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of fallo. adj. *Deceptive, false.*
Fāma, ae, f. *Fame, report.*
Fămes, is, f. *Hunger.*
Fămŭla, ae, f. *A female servant.*
Fămŭlus, i, m. *A servant, attendant.*
Fandum, i, n. *Right, that which is rightful.*
Fandus, a, um, adj. (for). *Right, proper.*
Fas, n. indecl. *A lawful thing.*
Fastīgĭum, i, n. (fastigo). *A pinnacle, battlement; the main point; the head.*
Fătīgo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *To weary, fatigue; to vex.*
Fătisco, ĕre, no perf. nor sup., 3. v. n. *To gape open.*
Fātum, i, n. (for). *Destiny, fate.*
Făvens, tis, P. pres. of faveo.
Făvĕo, ĕre, fāvi, fautum, 2. v. n. *To favour; to be well disposed.*
Fax, cis, f. *A torch.*
Fēlix, cis, adj. *Fortunate, happy.*
Fēmĭna, ae, f. *A female, woman.*
Fĕra, ae, f. (fĕrus). *A wild beast.*
Fĕrīna, ae, f. (fera). *Venison.*
Fĕrĭo, īre, no perf. nor sup., 4. v. a. *To strike.*
Fĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, v. irreg. *To bear, carry, bring; to raise, lift up*:—laude ferre, *to lift up with praise, i.e., to extol.*—With personal pron. in reflexive force: *To bear one's self along, to betake one's self.* —Pass.: *to be accounted, reported.* —Pass.: fĕror, ferri, lātus sum.
Fĕrox, ōcis, adj. *Spirited, bold, warlike; fierce.*
Ferrum, i, n. *Iron; a sword.*
Fervĕo, ēre, bŭi, no sup., 2. v. n. *To glow, to be carried on briskly.*
Fessus, a, um, adj. (fătisco). *Wearied, worn out.*
Fētus, a, um, adj. *Filled with, abounding in.*
Fētus, ūs, m. *Progeny, offspring, young.*
Fĭdes, ĕi, f. (fīdo). *Faith.*
Fīdūcĭa, ae, f. (fido). *Trust, confidence.*
Fidus, a, um, adj. (fīdo). *Trustworthy, faithful.*
Fīgo, ĕre, fixi, fixum, 3. v. a. *To fix, fasten up*: fīgĕre verubus, *to fix on spits*; fīgĕre oscula, *to imprint kisses.*—Pass.: fīgor, i, fixus sum.
Fīlĭus, i, m. *A son.*
Fīnis, is, m. (findo). *An end*: sine fine, *without end, eternal.*—Plur.: *Borders, territory, land.*
Fīo, see făcĭo.
Fixus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of figo.
Flagrans, tis, adj., P. pres, of flagro. *Glowing.*
Flăgro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. n. *To blaze, burn.*
Flamma, ae, f. *A flame.*
Flammo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (flamma). *To inflame, set on fire.*
Flāvus, a, um, adj. *Yellow.*
Flecto, ĕre, flexi, flexum, 3. v. a. *To bend.*
Flōrĕus, a, um, adj. (flos, flōris). *Flowery, decked with flowers.*

Flōs, flōris, m. *A flower.*

Fluctus, ūs, m. (flŭo). *A wave.*

Flūmen, ĭnis, n. (flŭo). *A river.*

Flŭo, ĕre, fluxi, fluxum, 3. v. n. *To flow.*

Flŭvĭus, i, m. (fluo). *A river.*

Fœdus, ĕris, n. (fido). *A league, treaty.*

Fŏlĭum, i, n. *A leaf.*

Fōmes, ĭtis, m. (fŏvĕo). *Touch-wood.*

Fons, tis, m. (fundo). *A river, fountain.*

(For), fāri, fātus sum, 1. v. dep. *To speak, say, utter.*

Fŏre (= futurum esse), fut. inf. of sum.

Fŏris, is, f. *A door.*

Forma, ae, f. (fĕro). *Form, shape, figure, beauty.*

Fors, abl. forte (other cases not found) f. (fĕro). *Chance, hap.*—Adverbial Abl.: *By chance.*

Forsan, adv. (elliptically for fors sit an). *Perchance, perhaps.*

Forte, see fors.

Fortis, e, adj. *Brave, bold.*

Fortūna, ae, f. (fors, fortis). *Fortune.*

Fortūnātus, a, um, adj. (fortūno). *Fortunate.*

Fōtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of foveo.

Fŏvĕo, ēre, fōvi, fōtum, 2. v. a. *To cherish, foster; to cherish a design.*—Pass.: fŏvĕor, ēri, fōtus sum.

Frăgor, ōris, m. (frango). *A crash, din, roar.*

Frāgro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *To be fragrant.*

Frango, ĕre, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. *To break.* — Pass.: frangor, i, fractus sum.

Frāter, tris, m. *A brother.*

Frĕmo, ĕre, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. v. n. *To murmur, roar.*

Frēno, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (frēnum). *To curb, check, restrain.*

Frĕquens, tis, adj. *Numerous.*

Frĕtum, i, n. *A strait, frith; the sea.*

Frīgus, ŏris, n. (frīgĕo). *Cold.*

Frondĕus, a, um, adj. (frons, frondis). *Leafy.*

Frons, tis, f. *The forepart, front.*

Frūges, um; see frux.

Frustra, adv. *In vain, to no purpose.*

Frustum, i, n. *A piece.*

Frux, frūgis (mostly plur.), f. (frŭor). *Fruits of the earth; corn, grain.*

Fūcus, i, m. *A drone.*

Fŭga, ae, f. (fŭgĭo). *A fleeing, flight.*

Fŭgĭo, ĕre, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3. v. n. and a. *To flee, take to flight, flee from, escape.*

Fŭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (fuga). *To put to flight; to drive away.*

Fulmen, ĭnis, n. (fulgĕo). *A lightning-flash; a thunder-bolt.*

Fulvus, a, um, adj. *Tawny.*

Fūnāle, is, n. *A torch; wax.*

Fundāmentum, i, n. (fundo). *A foundation.*

Fundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. *To pour out.*—Pass. in reflexive force: *To spread abroad, scatter themselves.*—Pass.: fundor, i, fūsus sum.

Fūnus, ĕris, n. *Death.*

Fŭrĭæ, ārum (rare in sing.), f. plur. (furo). *Rage, fury, madness.*

Fŭro, ĕre, ŭi, no sup., 3. v. n. *To rage, rave.*

Fŭror, oris, m. (fŭro). *Rage, fury.*

Fūsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of fundo.

Fŭtūrus, a, um, P. fut. of sum

Gălĕa, ae, f. *A helmet.*

Gănymēdes, is, m. *Ganymede.*

Gaudĕo, ēre, găvīsus sum, 2. v. n. semi-dep. *To rejoice.*

Gaudĭum, i, n. (gaudeo). *Joy, gladness.*

Gāza, ae, f. *Treasure.*

Gĕmĭnus, a, um, adj. *Twin; double, two.*

Gemĭtus, ūs, m. (gĕmo, to groan). *A groan.*

Gemma, ae, f. *A jewel, gem.*

Gĕmo, ĕre, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. v. a. *To mourn, lament, bewail, bemoan.*

Gĕnĭtor, ĭis, m. (gĕno, old form of gigno). *A father.*

Genetrix, see genitrix.

Gĕnĭtrix, cis, f. (gĕno, old form of gigno). *A mother.*

Gĕnĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of gigno.

Gens, tis, f. (gĕno). *A nation; a country, region; breed, race.*

Genu, us, n. *A knee.*

Gĕnŭi, P. ind. of gigno.

Gĕnus, ĕris, n. *Birth, descent, race.*

Germāna, ae, f. (germanus). *A* full *sister, i.e.*, from the same father and mother.

Germānus, i, m. *A* full *brother, i.e.*, from the same father and mother.

Gĕro, ĕre, gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. *To carry on, wage.*

Gessĕram, pluperf. ind. of gero.

Gesto, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. intens. (gĕro). *To carry; to have.*

Gigno (old form gĕno), ĕre, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, 3. v. a. *To bring forth, give birth to.*—Pass.: gignor, i, gĕnĭtus sum.

Glaeba, ae, f. *The soil, land.*

Glŏmĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (glŏmus, glŏmĕris). *To assemble; to form into a compact body.*—Pass.: glŏmĕror, āri, ātus sum.

Gracilis, e, adj. *Graceful.*

Grădĭor, i, gressus sum, 3. v. dep. *To step, walk.*

Grădus, ūs, m. (grădĭor, to step). *A step.*

Graii, ōrum, m. pl. *The Greeks.*

Grandævus, a, um, adj. (grandis, ævum). *Of great age, aged.*

Grātes (usually found only in the nom. and acc.), f. plur. (grātor). *Thanks.*

Gratus, a, um, adj. *Pleasing, grateful, thankful.*

Grăvĭor, us; comp. of gravis.

Grăvis, e, adj. *Heavy, pregnant, grievous, painful, severe, hard.*

Grăvĭter, adv. (gravis). *Vehemently, strongly.*

Grĕmĭum, i, n. *The lap, bosom.*

Gressus, ūs, m. (grădĭor). *A stepping, step.*

Gurges, ĭtis, m. *A whirlpool; an eddying stream.*

Gusto, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *To taste.*

Gyas, ae, m. *Gyas.*

Hăbena, ae, f. plur. (hăbĕo). *The reins.*

Hăbĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. a. *To have.*

Hăbĭlis, e, adj. (hăbĕo). *Suitable, fit.*

Hăbĭtus, ūs, m. (hăbĕo). *Dress, attire, garb.*

Hāc, adv. (adverbial abl. fem. of hic, this). *In this place, here.*

Hærĕo, ēre, hæsi, hæsum, 2. v. n. *To adhere, stand rooted to a spot.*

Hālo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. n. *To breathe out.*

Harpălycē, ēs, f. *Harpalyce.*

Hasta, ae, f. *A spear.*

Hastīle, is, n. (hasta). *A spear.*

Haud, adv. ***Not at all, by no means, not.***
Haurĭo, īre, hausi, haustum, 4. v. a. ***To drain, drink up.***
Hausĕram, pluperf. ind. of haurio.
Hector, ŏris, m. ***Hector.***
Hectŏrĕus, ĕa, ĕum, adj. ***Trojan.***
Hĕlĕna, ae, f. ***Helen.***
Herba, ae, f. ***Grass.***
Hērōs, ōis, m. ***A hero.***
Hespĕrĭa, ae, f. (Hesperĭus). ***Hesperia, the land of the west, Italy, Spain.***
Heu, interj. ***Ah! alas!***
Heus, interj. ***Holloa!***
Hībernus, a, um, adj. (hĭems). ***Wintry.***
Hībernum, i, n. (*sc.* tempus). ***Winter-time, winter.***
Hic, hæc, hoc, pron. dem. ***This.***
Hic, adv. ***In this place, here;*** hic . . . hic, ***here . . . there.***
Hiemps (hiems), is, f. ***Winter.***
Hinc, adv. (hic). ***Hence; from this very time, from this cause;*** hinc . . . hinc, ***on this side . . . on that side.***
Hŏmo, ĭnis, c. ***A man, a human being.***
Hŏnor (honos), ōris, m. ***Honour, dignity; an offering.***
Hŏnos, see honor.
Horrens, tis, P. pres. of horreo (horrĕo), adj. ***Terrible, fearful, horrid.***
Horrĕo, ēre, ŭi, no supine, 2. v. n. ***To stand on end, to bristle.***
Horrĭdus, a, um, adj. (horrĕo). ***Terrible.***
Hospes, ĭtis, m. ***A guest, host, stranger.***
Hospĭtĭum, i, n. (hospes). ***Hospitality.***
Hostĭa, ae, f. ***A victim.***
Hostis, is, c. ***An enemy, foe.***
Hūc, adv. (for hoc, adverbial neut. acc. of hic). ***To this place, hither.***
Hūmānus, a, um, adj. (hŏmo). ***Belonging to man, human.***
Hūmecto, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (humectus). ***To moisten, wet.***
Hŭmĕrus, i, m. ***A shoulder.***
Hŭmi, adverbial gen. of humus. ***On the ground.***
Hŭmus, i, f. ***The ground.***
Hyădes, um, f. plur. ***The Hyades.***
Hymĕnæus, i, m. ***Marriage, nuptials.***

Iaceo, see jaceo.
Iacto, see jacto.
Iaculor, see jaculor.
Iam, see jam.
Ibam, imperf. ind. of eo.
Ibīdem, adv. (ibi, there). ***In the same place, in that very place.***
Idălĭa, ae, f. ***Idalia.***
Idălĭum, ĭi, n. ***Idalium.***
Idem, ĕădem, ĭdem, pron. dem. ***The same.***
Ignārus, a, um, adj. (ĭn, gnārus). ***Unacquainted with, ignorant of.***
Ignāvus, a, um, adj. (in, gnavus). ***Lazy, slothful, indolent.***
Ignis, is, m. ***Fire, flame.***
Ignōbĭlis, e, adj. (ĭn, gnōbĭlis = nobĭlis). ***Low, ignoble.***
Ignōtus, a, um, adj. (in, gnōtus = nōtus). ***Unknown.***
Ii for īvi, perf. ind. of eo.
Ilĭa, ae, f. ***Ilia.***
Ilĭăcus, a, um. ***Trojan.***
Ilĭădes, um, plur. of Ilias.
Ilias, ădis, f. ***A Trojan woman.***
Ilĭŏnē, ēs, f. ***Ilione.***
Ilĭŏneus, ei, m. ***Ilioneus.***
Ilĭum, ĭi, n. ***Ilium, Troy.***
Ilĭus, a, um, adj. ***Trojan.***
Ille, a, ud, dem. pron. ***That; he, she, it.***

Illic, adv. (pron. ille). *In that place, there.*

Illīdo (inlido), ĕre, līsi, līsum, 3. v. a. (ĭn, lædo). *To strike against, dash upon.*

Illyrĭcus, a, um, adj. (Illyrĭa). *Illyrian.*

Ilus, i, m. *Ilus.*

Imāgo, ĭnis, f. *Image, phantom.*

Imber, bris, m. *A shower.*

Immānis, e, adj. *Vast, huge; cruel, savage.*

Immĭnĕo, ēre, no perf. nor sup., 2. v. n. (in, mĭnĕo). *To overhang.*

Immītis, e, adj. (in, mītis). *Cruel, fierce, inexorable.*

Immo, adv. *Yes indeed; by all means, nay*:—immo, age, *nay, come.*

Immōtus, a, um, adj. (in, mōtus), *Unchanged, unchangeable.*

Impar, adj. (in, par). *Unequal.*

Impello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, 3. v. a. (in, pello). *To incite, urge, impel; to force on, compel.*

Impĕrĭum, i, n. (impĕro). *Command, sovereignty, realm, empire.*

Impĭger, gra, grum, adj. (in, pĭger). *Quick.*

Impĭus, a, um, adj. (in, pius). *Unholy, impious.*

Implĕo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, 2. v. a. (in, plĕo). *To fill up.*—Pass. in reflexive force: *To fill one's self.*—Pass.: implĕor, ēri, plētus sum.

Implĭco, āre, ŭi, ĭtum (also āvi, ātum), 1. v. a. (ĭn, plĭco). *To enfold, involve, wrap.*

Impōno, ĕre, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. v. a. (in, pōno). *To place upon.*

Imprōvīsus, a, um, adj. (ĭn, prōvīsus). *Unexpected.*

Imus, a, um, sup. adj. *Lowest, deepest, bottom of.*—Pos.: infĕrus; Comp.: inferior.

In, prep. gov. abl. *or* acc.—With Abl.: *In, within; in the case of, with respect to.*—With Acc.: *Into, within; towards; upon; against; for; among.*

Inānis, e, adj. *Empty.*

Incautus, a, um, adj. (ĭn, cautus). *Incautious, heedless.*

Incēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. (ĭn, cēdo). *To proceed, walk.*

Incendĭum, i, n. (incendo). *A burning, conflagration.*

Incendo, ĕre, di, sum, 3. v. a. *To set on fire, burn, light, inflame.*—P. perf. pass.: *Lighted, burning.*—Pass.: incendor, di, sus sum.

Inceptum, i, n. (incĭpĭo). *A design, purpose.*

Incessi, perf. ind. of incedo.

Incessus, ūs, m. (incēdo). *Walk, gait.*

Incĭpĭo, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. (in, căpĭo). *To begin, commence.*

Incognĭtus, a, um, adj. (in, cognĭtus). *Unknown, not known.*

Inconcessus, a, um, adj. (ĭn, concessus). *Unlawful, forbidden.*

Incrĕpĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. n. intens. (increpo). *To call out, to call upon, challenge.*

Incŭbo, āre, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum (rarely cŭbāvi, cŭbātum), 1. v. n. (ĭn, cŭbo). *To settle upon, overhang.*

Incŭbŭi, perf. ind. of incumbo.

Incultus, a, um, adj. (ĭn, cultus). *Uncultivated, untilled.*

Incumbo, ĕre, cŭbŭi, no sup., 3. v. n. (in, obsol. cumbo). *To settle upon, to fall violently upon.*

Incūso, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (in, causa). *To blame, find fault with, chide.*

Incŭtĭo, ĕre, cussi, cussum, 3. v. a. (ĭn, quătĭo). *To inspire with, to arouse.*

Inde, adv. *From that time, after that, afterwards.*

Indīco, ĕre, dixi, dictum, 3. v. a. (in, dīco). *To proclaim, appoint.*

Indignor, āri, ātus sum, 1. v. dep. (in, dignor). *To be indignant.*

Indŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *To put on, assume.*

Inermis, e, adj. (in, arma). *Unarmed.*

Infandus, a, um, adj. (in, fandus). *Unutterable, abominable.*—In nom. neuter sing., as an exclamation: *O! horror!* or adverbially, *horribly!*

Infēlix, cis, adj. (in, fēlix). *Unhappy, miserable.*

Infĕro, ferre, intŭli, illātum, 3. v. a. (in, fĕro). *To bring into.* —With Personal pron.: *To betake one's self; to go, proceed.*

Infīgo, ĕre, fixi, fixum, 3. v. a. (in, fīgo). *To fix into.*

Ingĕmĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. n. (in, gĕmĭno). *To be redoubled, to increase.*

Ingĕmo, ĕre, gĕmŭi, gĕmĭtum, 3. v. n. (in, gĕmo). *To groan, mourn, lament.*

Ingens, tis, adj. (in, gens). *Vast, immense, great.*

Inhŭmātus, a, um, adj. (ĭn, humo). *Unburied.*

Inĭmīcus, a, um, adj. (in, ămīcus). *Unfriendly, hostile, hurtful.*

Inīquus, a, um, adj. (in, æquus). *Unfavourable, adverse.*

Iniuria, see injuria.

Injūrĭa, ae, f. *Injury, wrong; injustice.*

Inlido, see illido.

Inmanis, see immanis.

Inpar, see impar.

Inpello, see impello.

Inpleo, see impleo.

Inquam *or* inquĭo, v. defect. *To say.*

Inquit, 3. pers. sing. of inquam.

Inrigo, see irrigo.

Inscĭus, a, um, adj. (ĭn, scĭo). *Unaware.*

Inscrībo, ĕre, scripsi, scriptum, 3. v. a. (ĭn, scrībo). *To make marks upon, mark.*

Insĕquor, i, sĕquūtus sum, 3. v. dep. (in, sĕquor). *To follow after, pursue, succeed.*

Insĭdĕo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. n. (in, sĕdĕo). *To sit down upon, settle upon.*

Insĭdĭæ, ārum, f. plur. (insĭdĕo). *Artifice, plot, snare.*

Insignis, e, adj. (in, signum). *Remarkable, eminent.*

Inspīro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (in, spīro). *To inspire, kindle.*

Insto, are, stĭti, stātum, 1. v. n. (in, sto). *To press onwards; to assail; to hasten on.*

Instrŭo, ĕre, struxi, structum, 3. v. a. (in, strŭo). *To furnish, fit up.*–Pass.: instrŭor, i, structus sum.

Insŭla, ae, f. (in, sălum). *An island.*

Insŭper, adv. (in, sŭper). *On the top, above, overhead.*

Intactus, a, um, adj. (in, tango). *Pure, chaste.*

Intento, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. intens. (intendo). *To threaten, menace.*

Inter, prep. gov. acc. *Between; during; among, in the midst of:* inter se, *one with another.*

Interdum, adv. *Sometimes.*

Intĕrĕā, adv. (inter, ĕam, acc. sing. fem. of is). *Meanwhile, in the meantime.*

(Interfor), āri, ātus sum, 1.v.dep. (inter, for). *To interrupt in speaking.*

Intĕrĭor, us, comp. adj. (obsol. intĕrus). *Inner, interior; the inner part of.*—Sup.: intimus.

Intĭmus, a, um, sup. adj. *Innermost; the innermost part of.*

Intŏno, āre, tŏnŭi, tŏnĭtum, 1. v. n. (in, tono). *To thunder.*

Intractābĭlis, adj. (in, tractābĭlis). *Indomitable, not to be subdued.*

Intrōgrĕdĭor, i, gressus sum, 3. v. dep. (intro, gradior). *To step within, to enter.*

Intrōgressus, a, um, P. perf. of introgredior.

Intus, adv. *Within.*

Invĕho, ĕre, vexi, vectum, 3. v. a. (in, vĕho). *To ride on, to carry upon.*—Pass.: invĕhor, i, vectus sum.

Invīsus, a, um, adj. (invĭdeo). *Hated, hateful.*

Invĭus, a, um, adj. (in, vĭa). *Impassable, impenetrable.*

Iōpas, ae, m. *Iopas.*

Ipse, a, um, pron. dem. *Self, very.*

Ira, ae, f. *Anger, wrath, rage.* Plur.: *Angry passions.*

Ire, pres. inf. of eo.

Irrĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (in, rĭgo). *To diffuse.*

Is, ĕa, id, pron. dem. *He, she, it; that.*

It, 3. pers. sing. pres. ind. of eo.

Ităli, ōrum. *The Italians.*

Itălĭa, ae, f. *Italy.*

Itălus, a, um, adj. *Italian.*

Iter, itĭnĕris, n. (ĕo). *A way, road, journey, course.*

Iūlus, i, m. *Iūlus.*

Jăcĕo (iaceo), ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. n. *To lie dead; to lie beneath.*

Jacto (iacto), āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. intens. (jăcĭo). *To toss to and fro, to drive hither and thither; to utter, pour forth; to revolve, over.*—With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To conduct one's self in a haughty manner; to behave haughtily.*—Pass.: jactor, āri, ātus sum.

Jăcŭlor (iaculor), āri, ātus sum, 1. v. dep. (jăcŭlum). *To hurl, cast, launch.*

Jam (iam), adv. *At this time, now:* jam . . . jam, *at this time . . at that time; at one time . . at another time; now . . . now; at that time, then.*—Strengthened by tum: *At that very time, even then.*

Jamdūdum (iamdudum), adv. *Now at once, instantly.*

Jamprīdem, adv. (jam, prīdem). *Long ago, long since.*

Jŏvis (iovis), gen. of Jupiter.

Jŭbĕo (iubeo), ĕre, jussi, jussum, 2. v. a. *To order.*—Pass.: jŭbĕor, ēri, jussus sum.

Jūdĭcĭum (iudicium), i, n. (jūdĭco). *A judgment.*

Jŭgâram (iugaram) for jugaveram, pluperf. ind. of jugo.

Jŭgo (iugo), āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (jŭgum). *To join in marriage; to marry.*

Jŭgum (iugum), i, n. (jungo). *A mountain-ridge; a height, peak.*

Jūlĭus, i, m. *Julius.*

Jungo (iungo), ĕre, junxi, junctum, 3. v. a. *To join, unite.*

Jūno (Iuno), ōnis, f. *Juno.*

Junonius (Iunonius), a, um. *Belonging to Juno.*

Jupĭter (Iuppiter), Gen. Jŏvis, m. *Jupiter.*

Jūs (ius), ris, n. *Right.* Plur: *Laws, ordinances.*

Jussum (iussum), i, n. (jŭbĕo). *An order, command.*

Jussus (iussus), a, um, P. perf. pass. of jubeo.

Justĭtĭa (iustitia), ae, f. (justus). *Justice.*

Justus (iustus), a, um, adj. (jus, juris). *Just, fair, equitable.*

Jŭvĕnis (iuvenis), is, adj. *Young, youthful.*—As Subst.: *A youth, young man.*

Jŭventa (iuventa), ae, f. (jŭvĕnis). *Youth.*

Jŭventus (iuventus), ūtis, f. (juvenis). *Youth, i.e., young men.*

Jŭvo (iuvo), āre, jūvi, jūtum, 1. v. a. *and* n. *To aid, assist; to please, delight, gratify.*

Karthāgo, ĭnis, f. *Carthage.*

Lăbor, ōris, m. *Labour, toil; an eclipse of the sun.*

Lābor, i, lapsus sum, 3. v. dep. *To glide.*

Lăbōro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (labor). *To work laboriously.*—Pass.: lăbōror, āri, ātus sum.

Lăcrĭma, ae, f. *A tear.*

Lăcrĭmo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. n. (lăcrĭma). *To shed tears, weep.*

Lædo, ĕre, læsi, læsum, 3. v. a. *To displease, offend.*—Pass.: lædor, i, læsus sum.

Lætĭtĭa, ae, f. (lætus). *Joy, joyousness.*

Lætor, āri, ātus sum, 1. v. dep. (lætus). *To feel joyful, delight.*

Lætus, a, um, adj. *Joyful.*—In adverbial force: *Joyfully, delightful.*—With Gen.: *Abounding in.*

Læva, ae, f. *The left-hand.*

Lævus, a, um, adj. *Left, i.e., on the left side.*

Lăpis, ĭdis, m. *A stone.*

Lăquĕare (-ĕar), is, n. *A panel.*

Largus, a, um, adj. *Abundant, plentiful.*

Lāte, adv. (lātus). *Widely, far and wide.*

Lătens, tis, P. pres. of lateo, adj. *Hidden, concealed.*

Lătĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. n. *and* a. Neut.: *To lie hid, be concealed.*—Act.: *To escape the notice of.*

Lătex, ĭcis, m. *Liquid fluid:* latex Lyæus, *wine.*

Lătīnus, a, um, adj. *Latin.*

Lătĭum, ĭi, n. *Latium.*

Lātōna, ae, f. *Latona.*

Lātus, a, um, adj. *Wide, broad; widely extended.*

Lătus, ĕris, n. *The side.*

Laus, laudis, f. *Praise.*

Lāvīnĭum, i, n. *Lavinium.*

Lāvĭnĭus, a, um, adj. *Lavinian.*

Laxus, a, um, adj. *Loose.*

Lēda, ae, f. *Leda.*

Lĕgo, ĕre, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. *To choose, select, appoint, elect.* Pass.: lĕgor, i, lectus sum.

Lēnĭo, īre, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. v. a. (lēnis). *To appease, quiet, pacify.*

Lĕvis, e, adj. *Light, swift.*

Lĕvo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (lĕvis, light). *To lift up, lighten, alleviate.*

Lex, lēgis, f. (lĕgo). *Law, enactment.*

Liber, ri, m. *A book.*

Lībo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *To make a libation of.*—Pass.: lībor, āri, ātus sum.

Lĭburni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Liburni.*

Lĭbya, ae, f. *Africa.*

Lĭbycus, a, um, adj. *African.*

Lĭceo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, 2. v. n. *To be permitted; to be allowable.*—Rarely found in any other forms than the 3rd person sing. with impersonal construction-*e.g.*, lĭcet, lĭcŭit *or* licitum est, licebit, *etc.*, *it is allowed, permitted; it is lawful*—and the Inf. mood.

Līmen, ĭnis, n. (lĭgo). *A threshold; a dwelling, abode.*

Linquo, ĕre, līqui, lĭctum, 3. v. a. *To leave.*

Līquor, i, no perf., 3. v. dep. *To be fluid.*

Lītus, ŏris, n. *The seashore, beach, strand.*

Lŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (locus). *To place, set, lay.*

Lŏcus, i, m. (plur. lŏci, m., and lŏca, n.) *A place, spot.*

Longē, adv. (longus). *A long way off, afar off.*

Longĭus, comp. of longe. *To a greater distance, more remotely.*

Longus, a, um, adj. *Long.*

Lŏquor, i, ūtus sum, 3. v. dep. *To speak.*

Lōrum, i, n. plur.: *The reins;* lora dare, *to slacken the reins.*

Luctor, āri, ātus sum, 1. v. dep. *To struggle.*

Lūcus, i, m. *A wood, grove.*

Lūdo, ĕre, lūsi, lusum, 3. v. a. *and* n. (ludus). Act.: *To make sport of, mock, deceive.*—Neut.: *To play, sport.*

Lūmen, ĭnis, n. (lūcĕo). *Light; an eye.*

Lūna, ae, f. (lūcĕo). *The moon.*

Lūnātus, a, um, adj. (luno). *Half-moon-shaped, crescent-shaped.*

Lŭo, ĕre, lŭi, lŭĭtum *or* lūtum, 3. v. a. *To pay, suffer, atone for, expiate.*

Lŭpa, ae, f. *A she-wolf.*

Lustro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (lustrum). *To survey, examine, observe, traverse.*

Lustrum, i, n. (lŭo). *A space of five years, a lustrum.*

Lux, lūcis, f. (lūcĕo). *Light, splendour, brightness; daylight.*

Luxus, ūs, m. *Splendour, pomp.*

Lyæus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Bacchus.*

Lychnus, i, m. *A lamp, torch.*

Lycĭi, ōrum, m. plur. *The people of Lycia; the Lycians.*

Lycus, i, m. *Lycus.*

Lympha, ae, f. *Water.*

Lynx, cis, c. *A lynx.*

Măcŭlōsus, a, um, adj. (măcŭla). *Full of spots, spotted, mottled.*

Māgālĭa, ĭum, n. plur. *Little dwellings, huts.*

Măgis, comp. adv. *More.*

Măgister, ri, m. *Master; the steersman.*

Măgistrātus, ūs, m. (magister). *A magistrate.*

Magnănĭmus, a, um, adj. (magnus, ănĭmus). *Great-souled, magnanimous.*

Magnus, a, um, adj. *Great.* Comp.: mājor; Sup.: maxĭmus.

Maia, ae, f. *Maia.*

Major (maior), us, comp. of magnus.

Mălum, i. *An evil, misfortune.*

Mălus, a, um, adj. *Bad, wicked, evil.*—Comp.: pējor; Sup.: pessĭmus.

Mamma, ae, f. *A breast.*

Mănĕo, ēre, si, sum, 2. v. n. *To remain, continue.*

Mantīle (mantele), is, n. (mănus). *A napkin, towel.*

Mănus, ūs, f. *A hand; handiwork, workmanship, work.*

Măre, is, n. *The sea.*

Mars, tis, m. *Mars.*

Māter, tris, f. *A mother.*

Mātūro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (mātūrus). *To hasten, speed.*

Māvortĭus, a, um, adj. (Māvors). *Roman:* — Mavortia mœnia, *the walls of Rome.*

Maxĭmus, a, um, superl. of magnus.

Mēcum, for cum me.

Mĕdĭtor, āri, ātus sum, 1. v. dep. *To think upon; to muse about.*

Mĕdĭus, a, um, adj. *Middle; the midst of.*

Mel, mellis, n. *Honey.*

Mĕlĭor, us, comp. of bonus.

Mĕlĭus, comp. of bene.

Membrum, i, n. *A limb, member.*

Mĕmĭni, isse, v. defect. *To remember, recollect.*

Memnon, ŏnis, m. *Memnon.*

Mĕmor, ŏris, adj. *Mindful of.*

Mĕmŏro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *and* n. (mĕmor). *To relate, declare, speak, say.*

Mēnĕ = mē, acc. sing. of ego, and interrog. particle ne: mene non potuisse, *have I been unable?*

Mens, tis, f. *The mind.*

Mensa, ae, f. (mētĭor). *A table, food, dishes; an entertainment.*

Mensis, is, m. *A month.*

Mercor, āri, ātus sum, 1. v. dep. (merx). *To buy, purchase.*

Mercŭrĭus, i, m. (merx). *Mercury.*

Mĕrĭtum, i, n. (mereo). *A service, benefit.*

Mĕrum, i, n. (mĕrus). *Pure wine.*

Mēta, ae, f. (mētĭor). *End, limit.*

Mĕtŭo, ĕre, mĕtŭi, mĕtūtum, 3. v. a. (metus). *To fear, dread.*

Mĕtus, ūs, m. *Fear, dread.*

Mĕus, a, um, pron. poss. (me). *My, mine.*

Mĭco, āre, ŭi, no sup., 1. v. n. *To gleam, sparkle.*

Mille, num. adj. indecl. *A thousand.*

Millia, um, n. plur. *A thousand.*

Mĭnister, tri, m. *A servant, attendant.*

Mĭnistro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (mĭnister). *To provide, furnish.*

Mĭnor, āri, ātus sum, 1. v. dep. *To jut forwards, project.*

Mĭnor, us, comp. adj. of parvus.

Mĭnōres, um, c. pl. *Descendants, posterity.*

Mĭnus, comp. adv. *Less:*— nec minus, *and no less, i.e., and in like manner, likewise.*

Mīrābĭlis, adj. (miror). *Wonderful.*

Mīrandus, a, um, adj. (miror). *Wonderful.*

Mīror, āri, ātus sum, 1. v. dep. *To wonder at, admire.*

Mīrus, a, um, adj. (miror). *Wonderful.*

Miscĕo, ēre, miscŭi, mistum *or* mixtum, 2. v. a. *To mix; disturb; stir up, excite, rouse.*—Pass.: misceor, ēri, mistus *or* mixtus sum.

Mĭser, a, um, adj. *Wretched, miserable.*

Mĭsĕrābĭlis, e, adj. (miseror). *Pitiable, wretched.*

Mĭsĕror, āri, ātus sum, 1. v. dep. (mĭser). *To pity, compassionate.*

Mītesco, ĕre, no perf. nor sup., 3. v. n. (mītis). *To become gentle.*

Mitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. *To send; to dismiss.*

Mŏdo, adv.: *Only, merely.*— With Imperat.: *Just, now.*

Modulor, āri, ātus sum, 1. v. dep. *To sing.*

Mŏdus, i, m. *A manner.*

Mœnĭa, um, n. plur. *Walls.*

Mœrens, tis, adj. (mœrĕo). *Sad, mournful.*

Mœstus, a, um, adj. (mœrĕo). *Sad, sorrowful, sorrowing.*

Mōles, is, f. *An immense mass; a huge bulk; difficulty.*

Mōlĭor, īri, ītus sum, 4. v. dep. (moles). *To undertake, build.*

Mollĭo, īre, īvi *and* ĭi, ītum, 4. v. a. (mollis). *To pacify, soften, soothe.*

Mollis, e, adj. *Soft.*

Mŏnīle, is, n. *A necklace,*

Mons, tis, m. *A mountain; a towering mass.*

Monstrâram for monstraveram, pluperf. ind. of monstro.

Monstro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *To show, point out.*

Mŏra, ae, f. *Delay.*

Mŏror, āri, ātus sum, 1. v. dep. (mŏra). *To delay, detain.*

Mors, tis, f. (mŏrĭor). *Death.*

Morsus, ūs, m. (mordĕo). *A fluke.*

Mortālis, e, adj. (mors). *Mortal.*

Mōs, ōris, m. *Custom.*

Mŏvĕo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. *To move.*—Pass.: mŏvĕor, ēri, mōtus sum.

Mulcĕo, ĕre, mulsi, mulsum, 2. v. a. *To soothe, appease.*

Multum, adv. (adverbial neut. of multus). *Much, greatly.*

Multus, a, um, adj. Sing.: *Much.*—Plur.: *Many.*

Multa, n. plur. used adverbially. *Much, greatly.* — Comp.: plus; Sup.: plūrĭmus.

Mūnĭo, īre, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. v. a. (mœnia). *To fortify.*

Mūnus, ĕris, n. *A gift.*

Murmur, ŭris, n. *A murmur; a roar.*

Mūrus, i, m. *Wall.*

Mūsa, ae, f. *A muse.*

Mūto, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. freq. (mŏvĕo). *To change, alter.* —With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To change one's mind.*—Pass.: mūtor, āri, ātus sum.

Mycēnæ, ārum, f. plur. *Mycenæ.*

Nam, conj. *For.*

Namque, conj. *For.*

Nāscor, (old form gna-), sci, tus sum, 3. v. dep. *To be born.*

Nāta, ae, f. (nascor). *A daughter.*

Nātus, a, um, P. perf. of nascor.

Nātus, i, m. (id). *A son.*

Nāvĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (navis). *To sail over, navigate.*

Nāvis, is, f. *A ship, vessel.*

Nē, conj. *That not, lest.*

Nĕ, enclitic and interrogative particle. *Whether:* ne . . . ne, *whether . . . or whether.*

Nĕbŭla, ae, f. *A mist, vapour.*

Nec, necdum, see nĕque.

Necnon, see neque.

Nectar, ăris, n. *Nectar.*

Necto, ĕre, nexŭi, nexum, 3. v. a. *To bind.*—Pass.: nector, i, nexus sum.

Nĕfandum, i, n. *Impiety, wickedness.*

Nĕfandus, a, um, adj. (ne, for). *Impious, execrable.*

Nĕmus, ŏris, n. *A grove.*

Neptūnus, i, m. *Neptune.*

Nĕque (contr. nec), adv. *and* conj. (ne, que). Adv.: *Not.*—Conj.: *And not, also not, neither:* neque (nec) . . neque (nec), *neither . . nor:* nec dum (also written as one word, necdum), *and not yet:* nec non (also as one word, necnon), *and also, and besides, moreover, further.*

Nequeo, īre, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, v. n. (ne, quĕo). *To be unable.*

Nescĭo, īre, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. v. a. (nē, scĭo). *To be ignorant of, to be unacquainted with.*

Nescĭus, a, um, adj. (nescĭo). *Ignorant of, unacquainted with.*

Neu, see nēve.

Nēve (contr. neu), conj. *And not, nor.*

Nexus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of necto.

Nī, conj. *If not, unless.*

Nĭger, ra, rum, adj. *Black.*

Nimbōsus, a, um, adj. (nimbus). *Stormy, tempestuous.*

Nimbus, i, m. *A storm-cloud,*

Nĭtens, tis, P. pres. of nitco, adj. *Bright, glistening.*

Nĭtĕo, ēre, ŭi, no sup., 2. v. n. *To shine, glitter, glisten.*

Nĭvĕus, a, um, adj. (nix). *Snow-white, snowy.*

No, āre, āvi, no sup., 1. v. n. *To swim.*

Nŏdus, i, m. *A knot.*

Nōmen, ĭnis, n. (nosco). *A name, reputation, fame.*

Non, adv. *Not.*

Noster, tra, trum, pron. poss. (nos). *Our.*

Nōtus, a, um, adj. (nosco). *Known, well known.*

Nŏtus, i, m. *The south wind.*

Nŏvem, um, adj. indecl. *Nine.*

Nŏvĭtas, ātis, f. (nŏvus). *Newness.*

Nŏvus, a, um, adj. *New, fresh.*

Nox, noctis, f. *Night.*

Noxa, ae, f. (nŏcĕo). *A fault, offence, crime.*

Nūbes, is, f. *A cloud.*

Nūdo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (nūdus). *To make naked, lay bare, expose to view.*

Nūdus, a, um, adj. *Naked, bare, uncovered.*

Nullus, a, um, adj. (ne, ullus). *Not any, none, no.*

Nūmen, ĭnis, n. (nŭo). *Divine will; godhead, divinity; a deity.*

Nŭmĕrus, i, m. *A number.*

Nunc, adv. *Now:* nunc . . . nunc, *now . . now; at one time . . at another time.*

Nuntĭo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (nuntĭus). *To announce.*

Nūtrīmentum, i, n. (nutrĭo). *Fuel.*

Nūtrīx (nutrio), cis, f. *A nurse.*

Nympha, ae, f. *A nymph.*

O, interj. *O!*

Ob, prep. gov. acc. *On account of, in consequence of.*

Objectus (obiectus), ūs, m. (objĭcĭo). *A casting in the way; opposite position.*

Oblātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of offero.

Obrŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ŭtum, 3. v. a. (ob, rŭo). *To overthrow, overwhelm.*

Obscūrus, a, um, adj. *Dark, dim.*

Obsto, āre, stĭti, stātum, 1. v. n. (ŏb, sto). *To withstand, oppose.*

Obstŭpesco, ĕre, stŭpŭi, no sup., 3. v. n. incept. (ob, stŭpesco). *To become amazed.*

Obstŭpŭi, perf. ind. of obstupesco.

Obtūsus, a, um, adj. (obtundo). *Blunted, dull, insensible.*

Obtūtus, ūs, m. (obtŭĕor). *A look, gaze.*

Obvĭus, a, um, adj. (ob, via). *Meeting, falling in with.*

Occāsus, ūs, m. (occĭdo). *Overthrow, ruin, destruction.*

Occŭbo, āre, no perf. nor sup., 1. v. n. (ŏb, cŭbo). *To rest.*

Occŭlo, ĕre, ŭi, tum, 3. v. a. *To hide, conceal.*—Pass.: occŭlor, i, tus sum.

Occultus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of occulo, adj. *Hidden, secret.*

Occumbo, ĕre, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3. v. n. (ob, cumbo). *To fall, perish.*

Occurro, ĕre, curri *and* cŭcurri, cursum, 3. v. n. (ob, curro). *To meet, come in the way of.*

Ocĕănus, i, m. *The ocean.*

Ocŭlus, i, m. *An eye.*

Odĭum, i, n. (ōdi). *Hatred, hate, ill-will.*

Odor, is, m. *A scent, odour.*

Œnōtrus, a, um, adj. *Œnotrian.*

Offéro, offerre, obtŭli, oblātum, v. a. irreg. (ob, féro). *To present.*—Pass.: offĕror, offerri, oblātus sum.

Offĭcĭum, i, n. (opis, facio). *A kindness, favour.*

Oīleus (trisyll.), ei *and* eos, m. *Oileus.*

Olim, adv. (olle, old form of ille). *In time to come, at some time or other, hereafter.*

Olli, old form of illi, dat. of ille.

Olympus, i, m. *Olympus.*

Omen, ĭnis, n. (ōro). *An omen.*

Omnĭpŏtens, tis, adj. (omnis, pŏtens). *All-powerful, omnipotent.*

Omnis, e, adj. *All, every.*

Onĕrâram for onĕraveram, pluperf. ind. of onero.

Onĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. (onus). *To burden, load.*

Onus, ĕris, n. *A burden, load.*

Onustus, a, um, adj. (ŏnus). *Loaded, laden.*

Opīmus, a, um, adj. (opes). *Wealthy, rich.*

Oppĕrĭor, īri, pĕrītus *and* pertus sum, 4. v. dep. *To wait for.*

Oppĕto, ĕre, pĕtīvi *and* petĭi, pĕtītum, 3. v. a. (ŏb, pĕto). *To go to meet, encounter.*—With ellipse of mortem (which is sometimes expressed): *To encounter death, die, fall, perish.*

Oppressus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of opprĭmo.

Opprĭmo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. (ŏb, prĕmo). *To crush, overwhelm, overpower.* — Pass.: opprĭmor, i, pressus sum.

Ops, is (Nom. Sing. does not occur), f. *Power, might, ability:*—non opis est nostræ, *it belongs not to our ability, i.e., it is not in our power.* — Mostly plur.: *Means, resources, wealth, riches; aid, assistance, help.*

Optĭmus, a, um; superl. of bonus.

Opto, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *To wish for, desire, choose, select.*—Pass.: optor, āri, ātus sum.

Opŭlentus, a, um, adj. (opes). *Rich, wealthy.*

Opus, ĕris, n. *Work.*

Ora, ae, f. *Coast, region, clime.*

Ora, acc. plur. of os, oris.

Orbis, is, m. *A circle, orb:*—orbis terrārum, or orbis alone, *the circle of lands, i.e., the world, the earth, circuit:*—triginta magnos orbes, *thirty great circuits* of time, *i.e.*, thirty years.

Ordĭor, īri, orsus sum, 4. v. dep. *To begin, commence.*

Ordo, ĭnis, m. *Arrangement, order; a row, line; succession:*—ex ordine, *in order.*

Orēas, ădis, f. *A mountain-nymph, Oread.*

Orĭens, tis, P. pres. of orior.—As Subst.: *The East.*

Orīgo, ĭnis, f. (ŏrĭor). *A beginning, commencement, origin; birth, descent, lineage.*

Orīon, is, m. *Orion.*

Orĭor, īri, tus sum, 3. *and* 4. v. dep. *To rise, spring, descend.*

Ornātus, ūs, m. (orno). *Dress, attire, apparel.*

Oro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (os, ōris). *To beg, implore, entreat.*

Orontes, is (Gen. Orontei), m. *Orontes.*

Orsus, a, um, P. perf. of ordior.

Ortus, a, um, P. perf. of orior.

Os, ōris. *The mouth, face, countenance.*—Plur.: *Speech.*

Os, ossis, n. *A bone.*

Oscŭlum, i, n. (os, ōris). *A kiss.*

Ostendo, ĕre, tendi, tensum, 3. v. a. (ob, tendo). *To show, exhibit, display.*

Ostĭum, i, n. *The mouth, an entrance.*

Ostrum, i, n. *A purple dress, purple; a purple couch.*

Pābŭlum, i, n. (pasco). *Food, fodder.*

Palla, ae, f. *A robe, loose dress.*

Pallas, ădis, f. *Pallas.*

Pallĭdus, a, um, adj. (pallĕo). *Pale, pallid.*

Palma, ae, f. *The palm* (of the hand).

Pando, ĕre, pandi, pansum *and* passum, 3. v. a. *To open, throw open;* P. perf. pass.: *dishevelled.*—Pass.: pandor, i, pansus *and* passus sum.

Paphus, i, f. *Paphus.*

Par, păris, adj. *Equal, similar.*

Parca, ae, f. Sing.: *One of the (three) goddesses of fate.* Plur.: *The fates.*

Parco, ĕre, pĕperci (less frequently parsi), parcĭtum *or* parsum, 3. v. n. (parcus). *To spare, abstain from, refrain from.*

Părens, tis (părĭo). *A parent.*

Pārens, tis, P. pres. of pareo.

Pārĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. n. *To obey.*

Paris, ĭdis, m. *Paris.*

Părĭter, adv. (par). *Equally; at the same time, together.*

Părĭus, a, um, adj. (Paros). *Parian.*

Parma, ae, f. *A shield, a target.*

Păro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *To make ready, prepare.* — Pass.: păror, āri, ātus sum.

Pars, tis, f. *A part, portion.*—Collectively: *Some:*—pars ... pars, *some ... others.*

Partior, īri, ītus sum, 4. v. dep. (pars). *To divide, apportion.*

Partus, ūs, m. (părĭo). *A birth.*

Parvus, a, um, adj. *Small, little.*—Comp.: mĭnor; Sup.: mĭnĭmus.

Pāsco, ĕre, vi, stum, 3. v. a. *To feed.*—Pass. in reflexive force: *Graze, browse.*—Pass.: pascor, i, tus sum.

Passus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of pando.

Passus, a, um, P. perf. of patior.

Pătăvĭum, ĭi, n. *Patavium.*

Pătĕo, ēre, ŭi, no sup., 2. v. n. *To lie open, to be manifest.*

Păter, tris, m. *A father.*—Plur.: *Fathers, forefathers, ancestors.*

Pătĕra, ae, f. (pătĕo). *A dish, a bowl.*

Pătĭor, i, passus sum, 3. v. dep. *To suffer, endure, permit, allow.*

Patrĭa, ae, f. *Fatherland, native country.*

Patrĭus, a, um, adj. (păter). *Belonging to a father, paternal.*

Patrĭus, a, um, adj. (patrĭa). *Belonging to one's fatherland, native.*

Paucus, a, um, adj. Sing.: *Small;* Plur.: *Few.*

Paulātim, adv. (paulus). *By little and little, by degrees, gradually.*

Pāx, pācis, f. (pango). *Peace.*

Pectus, ŏris, n. *The breast.*

Pĕcus, ŏris, n. *Cattle.*

Pecus, ŭdis, f. *Cattle.*

Pĕlăgus, i, n. *The sea.*

Pĕlasgus, a, um, adj. *Greek, Grecian.*

Pello, ĕre, pĕpŭli, pulsum, 3. v. a. *To drive.*—Pass.: pellor, i, pulsus sum.

Pelta, ae, f. *A small light shield* (in the shape of a half-moon).

Pĕnātes, ātĭum, m. plur. (pĕnus). *The Penates, household gods.*

Pendĕo, ēre, pĕpendi, no sup., 2. v. n. *To hang, overhang.*

Pĕnĕtro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. n. *To enter, penetrate.*

Pĕnĭtus, adv. *Far within; thoroughly, completely.*

Penthĕsīlēa, ae, f. *Penthesilea.*

Pĕnus, us *and* i, m. *and* f. *Food, provisions.*

Pĕr, prep. gov. acc. case. *Through, during, along.*

Peplum, i, n. *and* peplus, i, m. *A splendid garment, a robe of state.*

Pĕrăgro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (pĕr, ăger, ăgri). *To wander about, to traverse.*

Percello, ĕre, cŭli, culsum, 3. v. a. (pĕr, cello). *To strike.*—Pass.: percellor, i, culsus sum.

Perculsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of percello.

Perfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, v. a. irreg. (pĕr, fĕro). With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To betake one's self, go, proceed.*

Perflo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (pĕr, flo). *To blow through.*

Pĕrgăma, ōrum, n. plur. *Pergama; Troy.*

Pergo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, 3. v. n. (pĕr, rĕgo). *To proceed, go on.*

Pĕrīcŭlum, i, n. *Danger, peril.*

Perlābor, i, lapsus sum, 3. v. dep. (pĕr, lābor). *To glide through.*

Permiscĕo, ēre, miscŭi, mistum *and* mixtum, 2. v. a. (pĕr, miscĕo). *To mingle together, intermingle.*—Pass.: permiscĕor, eri, mistus *and* mixtus sum.

Permitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. (pĕr, mitto). *To grant, permit, suffer.*

Permixtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of permisceo.

Persolvo, ĕre, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3. v. a. (per, solvo). *To return, render.*

Persŏno, āre, sŏnŭi, sŏnĭtum, 1. v. a. (pĕr, sono). *To pour forth in song, sing of.*

Pertempto, see pertento.

Pertento, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (per, tento). *To pervade.*

Pes, pĕdis, m. *A foot.*

Pestis, is, f. *Destruction, ruin, plague.*

Pĕto, ĕre, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 3. v. a. *To seek, desire, ask for, strive after.*

Phărĕtra, ae, f. *A quiver.*

Phœbus, i, m. *Phœbus.*

Phœnīces, um, m. plur. *The people of Phœnicia, the Phœnicians.*

Phœnissa, ae, f. adj. *Phœnician.*

Phrygĕs, um, m. plur. *The Phrygians.*

Phrygĭus, a, um, adj. *Phrygian, Trojan.*

Phthīa, ae, f. *Phthia.*

Pictura, ae, f. (pingo). *A painting, picture.*

Pictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of pingo.

Pĭĕtas, ātis, f. (pĭus). *Piety, affection, loyalty.*

Pingo, ĕre, pinxi, pictum, 3. v. a. *To paint, embroider.* — Pass.: pingor, i, pictus sum.

Pinguis, e, adj. *Fat.*

Pĭus, a, um, adj. *Pious, devout, just.*

Plăcĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. n. *To please.*—Impers.: plăcĭtum est, *it has pleased me, i.e., it is my will.*

Plăcĭdus, a, um, adj. (plăceo). *Gentle, mild, peaceful.*

Plāco, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *To pacify, appease, calm.*

Plăgă, ae, f. *A region, tract.*

Plāgă, ae, f. *A blow, stroke.*

Plausus, ūs, m. (plaudo). *Applause.*

Plēnus, a, um, adj. (plĕo). *Full.*

Plūs, plūris (Plur. plūres, plūra), comp. adj. *More.*

Plūs, comp. adv. (adverbial neut. of plus). *More.*

Plūrĭmus, a, um, sup. adj. of multus. *Very great, very large, vast.*—Plur.: *Very many.*

Plŭvĭus, a, um, adj. (plŭo). *Rainy.*

Pōcŭlum, i, n. *A cup, goblet.*

Pœna, ae, f. *Satisfaction* for an offence committed.—Phrase: Pœnas lŭĕre, *to suffer punishment.*

Pœnī, ōrum, m. plur. *The Carthaginians.*

Pœnĭtet (paenitet), ēre, ŭit, no sup., 2. v. a. impers. With Acc. of person folld. by Inf.: *It repents, i.e., I repent.*

Pollĭcĕor, ēri, lĭcĭtus sum, 2. v. dep. a. *and* n. *To promise.*

Pŏlus, i, m. *Heaven, the heavens.*

Pondus, ĕris, n. (pendo). *A weight.*

Pōno, ĕre, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. v. a. *To put; lay aside; assign; lay down; cast off; build; enact.*—Pass.: pōnor, i, pŏsĭtus sum.

Pontus, i, m. *The sea.*

Pŏpŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (populus). *To lay waste, devastate, spoil.*

Pŏpŭlus, i, m. *A people, nation.*

Porta, ae, f. *A gate, outlet.*

Porto, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *To carry, convey.*—Pass.: portor, āri, ātus sum.

Portus, ūs, m. *A harbour, haven, port.*

Posco, ĕre, pŏposci, no supine, 3. v. a. *To ask for, require, demand, invoke.*

Possum, posse, pŏtŭi, v. irreg. (potis, sum). *To be able.*—With Inf.: *Can, could.*

Post, adv. *and* prep. Adv.: *Afterwards, hereafter;* Prep. gov. Acc.: *After.*

Posthăbĕo, ēre, hăbŭi, hăbĭtum, 2. v. a. (post, hăbĕo). *To esteem less; consider of less importance.*—Pass.: posthăbĕor, ēri, hăbĭtus sum.

Postquam, adv. (post; quam, acc. fem. of qui). *After that, when.*

Pŏtens, tis (Part. pres. of possum, but used only as adj.). *Powerful, mighty; ruling over.*

Pŏtentĭa, ae, f. (potens). *Might, force, power.*

Potĭor, īri, ītus sum, 4. v. dep. (pŏtis). *To get possession of.*

Pŏtŭi, perf. ind. of possum.

Præcĭpŭe, adv. (præcipuus). *Especially.*

Præda, ae, f. *Booty, spoil, plunder; prey, game.*

Præmitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. (præ, mitto). *To send forwards; send in advance.*

Præmĭum, i, n. (præ, ĕmo). *Reward, recompense.*

Præruptus, a, um, adj. (prærumpo). *Abrupt, precipitous, steep.*

Præsens, tis, adj. (præ, sum). *Present, at hand, instant.*

Præsēpe, is, n. (præsēpio). *A hive.*

Præstans, tis, adj. (præsto). *Superior, surpassing, distinguished.*

Præsto, āre, stĭti, stĭtum *and* stātum, 1. v. a. (præ, sto). *To be superior, surpass.*—Impers.: Præstat, *it is better.*

Præterĕā, adv. (præter, eam, acc. sing. fem. of pron. is). *Besides, moreover, further.*

Præverto, ĕre, verti, versum, 3. v. a. (præ, verto). *To preoccupy, take possession of beforehand.*

Prævertor, i, versus sum, 3. v. dep. (præ, vertor). *To outrun, outstrip.*

Prĕmo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. *To press, draw tight, overwhelm, press hard, pursue closely, weigh down, hold in check, curb; suppress, conceal.*

Prĭămus, i, m. *Priam.*

Prīmum, adv. (adverbial neut. of prīmus). *Firstly, in the first place, first*:—ut primum, *when firstly, i.e., as soon as; for the first time.*

Prīmus, a, um, sup. adj. (præ). *First, the first.*—Phrase: In primis (also as one word imprimis), *among the first, chiefly, especially.*—Comp.: prĭor.

Princeps, cĭpis, adj. (prīmus, căpĭo). *First, foremost, chief, most eminent.*

Princeps, cĭpis, m. *A chief, leader.*

Prĭor, us, comp. adj. (præ). *Previous, former.*—Sup.: prīmus.

Prĭus, comp. adv. (adverbial neuter of prior). *Before, sooner*:—prius quam (or, as one word, prĭusquam), *before that; beforetime, previously.*

Prō, prep. gov. abl. case. *Before; for, on behalf of; instead of, in the place of; on account of.*

Prŏcax, ācis, adj. *Bold, wanton.*

Prŏcella, ae, f. (prŏcello). *A violent wind, storm, hurricane.*

Prŏcer, is, m. *A chief, noble.*

Prŏcul, adv. (procello). *At a distance, far off*:—nec procul, *and not far off.*

Prōdo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. v. a. (prō, do). *To betray perfidiously.*—Pass.: prōdor, di, dĭtus sum.

Prŏfectus, a, um, P. perf. of proficiscor.

Prŏficiscor, i, fectus sum, 3. v. dep. n. incept. *To set out, go, proceed.*

Prŏfor, āri, ātus sum, 1. v. dep. (prŏ, for). *To speak forth, to say.*

Prŏfŭgus, a, um, adj. (prŏfŭgĭo). *Fugitive.*

Prŏfŭgus, i, m. *An exile.*

Prŏfundus, a, um, adj. (prŏ, fundus). *Deep, profound.*

Prōgĕnĭes, ĭēi, f. *Offspring; race, family, descendants.*

Prŏhĭbĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. a. (prŏ, hăbĕo). *To ward off; exclude, shut out, keep away from.*—Pass.: prŏhĭbĕor, ēri, hĭbĭtus sum.

Prōles, is, f. (pro, olesco). *Offspring, progeny.*

Prōlŭo, ĕre, i, tum, 3. v. a. (prō, lŭo). *To wash, wet, drench, moisten.*

Prōmitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. (prō, mitto). *To promise.*—Pass.: prōmittor, i, missus sum.

Prōnus, a, um, adj. *Inclined downwards, bending forwards, headlong.*

Prŏpĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. n. (prŏpĕrus). *To hasten, be quick.*

Prŏpĭus, comp. adv. (adverbial neut. of prŏpĭor. *Nearer.*

Prŏprĭus, a, um, adj. *One's own, i.e., his, her, its own.*

Prōra, ae, f. *The prow.*

Prōrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. (prō, rumpo).—Pass. in reflexive force: *To burst forth.*—Pass.: prōrumpor, i, ruptus sum.

Prospectus, ūs, m. (prospĭcĭo). *A distant view, prospect.*

Prōspĭcĭo, ĕre, spexi, spectum, 3. v. n. *and* a. (pro, spĕcĭo).—Neut.: *To look forwards;* Act.: *To discern, descry.*

Proxĭmus, a, um, sup. adj. (prŏpe). *Nearest.*

Pūbes, bis, f. *The youth, i.e., young men.*

Pŭer, ĕri, m. *A boy, lad.*

Pugna, ae, f. *A fight, battle.*

Pulcher, chra, chrum, adj. (pŏlĭo). *Beautiful, fair.* — Comp.: pulchrĭor; Sup.: pulcherrĭmus.

Pulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of pello.

Pulvis, ĕris, m. *Dust.*

Pūnĭcus, a, um, adj. *Carthaginian.*

Puppis, is, f. *A ship, vessel.*

Purgo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (purus). *To clear, clear away.*

Purpŭrĕus, a, um, adj. (purpŭra). *Purple-coloured, purple.*

Pygmălĭon, ōnis, m. *Pygmalion.*

Quā, adv. (adverbial abl. fem. of qui).—Relatively: *Where;* Indefinitely: *Wherever, in whatever way* or *manner:*—ne qua, *that in no way whatever; in any way, by any means;* Interrogatively: *In what manner, how.*

Quæro, ĕre, quæsīvi, quæsītum, 3. v. a. *To seek, ask, enquire.*

Quālis, e, adj.—Interrogative: *Of what sort;* Relative: *Of such sort as; such as.*

Quam, adv. (adverbial acc. fem. of qui). *How;* After comparatives: *Than:*—prius quam, *sooner than, before that.*

Quando, adv. *Because, since.*

Quantus, a, um, adj. *How great; As great as; as much as.*

Quāre, adv. (abl. fem. of qui, and of res).—Interrogative: *From what cause? on what account? wherefore? why?*—Relative: *For which reason, wherefore.*

Quasso, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. intens. (quatĭo). *To shatter, batter, knock about.*—Pass.: quassor, āri, ātus sum.

Quater, num. adv. *Four times.*

Que, enclitic conj. *And:*—que ... que, *both ... and; as well ... as; partly ... partly.*

Quêis = quibus, abl. plur. of qui.

Quĕror, i, questus sum, 3. v. dep. *To complain of; complain, lament, bewail.*

Qui, quæ, quod, pron.—Relative: *Who, which.*—At the beginning of a clause instead of a conjunction and demonstrative pron.: *And this.*—With Subj.: To denote a cause or reason: *As, inasmuch as, because, since.*—To point out a purpose: *For the purpose of; that; in order to; to.*—Quod, neut., in restrictive force = quantum: *As much as, as far as.* Interrogative: *Who, which, what.* Indefinite: *Any one, any.*

Quīcumque, quæcumque, quodcumque, pron. rel. (qui). *Whoever, whoseover.*

Quĭes, ētis, f. *Rest, repose, sleep.*

Quĭesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, 3. v. n. (quĭes). *To rest.*

Quĭētus, a, um, adj. (quiesco). *Quiet, calm, peaceful.*

Quīn, conj. (quî, abl. of relative pron. qui, ne = non). With Subj.: *That not, but that, without, from.* —To corroborate a statement: *But, indeed, verily, of a truth.*

Quinquāginta, num. adj. indecl. *Fifty.*

Quippe, conj. (qui, abl. of rel. pron. qui). *Inasmuch as, because.* —In an ironical sense: *Certainly indeed, forsooth.*

Quĭrīnus, i, m. *Quirinus; Romulus.*

Quis, quæ, quid, pron. interrog. *Who? which one? what?*—Adverbial neut. Acc.: quid, *why? wherefore?*

Quis, quis, quid, pron. indef. *Anyone, anybody, anything:* ne quis, *that no one:* neu quis, *and that no one.*

Quisquam, quæquam, quicquam *or* quidquam, pron. indef. *Any, any whatever.*

Quisquis, no fem., quodquod, *or* quidquid, *or* quicquid, pron. indef. *Whatever, whatsoever.*

Quō, adv. (qui). *To which place, to what place; whither, where; in what direction.*

Quōcirca, adv. (quom, old form of quem, acc. sing. masc. of qui; circa). *For which reason, wherefore.*

Quondam, adv. *Once upon a time, formerly.*

Quŏque, conj. *Also, too.*

Quot, num. adj. plur. indecl. (quŏtus). *How many; as many as.*

Quōve = quo, ve.

Quum, adv. *and* conj. (for quom, old form of quem, acc. of qui). Adv.: *When;* Conj.: *As, since, seeing that.*

Răbĭes, em, ē (other cases do not occur), f. (răbo). *Rage, fury, violence.*

Răpĭdus, a, um, adj. (răpĭo). *Swift, rapid.*

Răpĭo, ĕre, ŭi, tum, 3. v. a. *To seize; to carry off; to plunder, ravage.*—Pass.: răpĭor, i, tus sum.

Rapto, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. intens (răpĭo). *To drag violently along.*

Rārus, a, um, adj. *Here and there, scattered about.*

Rătis, is, f. *A bark, ship.*

Rĕcens, tis, adj. *Fresh.*

Rĕcĭpĭo, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. (rĕ, căpĭo). *To take back; recover.*—Pass.: rĕcĭpĭor, i, ceptus sum.

Rĕcludo, ĕre, clūsi, clūsum, 3. v. a. (rĕ, claudo). *To disclose, reveal, discover.*

Rĕcondo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. v. a. (rĕ, condo). *To hide, conceal.*

Rectum, i, n. *Rectitude, virtue.*

Rectus, a, um, adj. (rĕgo). *Right, correct.*

Rĕcurso, āre, no perf. nor sup., 1. v. n. intens. (recurro). *To run back; return, recur.*

Reddo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, 3. v. a. (rĕ, do). *To give back, return.*

Redoleo, ēre, ui, no sup., 2. v. n. (re, ŏlĕo). *To emit a scent; to be redolent.*

Rĕdūco, ĕre, duxi, ductum, 3. v. a. (re, dūco). *To lead back.*—Pass.: rĕdūcor, i, ductus sum.

Rĕductus, a, um, adj., P. perf. pass. of rĕdūco. *Retired, deeply situated.*

Rĕdux, dŭcis, adj. (rĕdūco). *Returning.*

Rĕfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, v. a. irreg. (rĕ, fĕro). *To bring back; bring back word; report, announce; relate, mention, say.* Pass.: rĕfĕror, erri, lātus sum.

Rĕfulgĕo, ēre, fulsi, no sup., 2. v. n. (re, fulgĕo). *To shine brightly.*

Rĕfundo, ĕre, fūdi, fusum, 3. v. a. (rĕ, fundo). *To pour back.*

Rĕfūsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of refundo. *Flowing back.*

Rēgālis, e, adj. (rex). *Kingly, royal; splendid, magnificent.*

Rēgīna, ae, f. (rĕgo). *A queen.*

Rĕgĭo, ĭōnis, f. (rĕgo). *A territory, tract, region.*

Rēgĭus, a, um, adj. (rex). *Royal; princely, splendid, magnificent.*

Regno, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. n.

(regnum). *To reign, rule.*—Impers. Pass.: regnābĭtur, *it shall be reigned, i.e., there shall be a kingly government.*

Regnum, i, n. (rĕgo). *Dominion, sovereignty; a kingdom, realm.*

Rĕgo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, 3. v. a. *To rule, govern.*

Rĕlātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of refero.

Rēlĭquĭæ, ĭārum, f. (relinquo). *The remnant.*

Rēmĭgĭum, ĭi, n. (rēmĭgo). *The oars.*

Rĕmordĕo, ēre, no perf., morsum, 2. v. a. (rĕ, mordĕo). *To vex, torment, disturb.*

Rĕmōtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of removeo.

Rĕmŏvĕo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. (rĕ, mŏveo). *To remove, withdraw.*—Pass.: rĕmŏvĕor, ēri, mōtus sum.

Rĕmus, i, m. *Remus.*

Rēmus, mi, m. *An oar.*

Rĕpendo, ĕre, pendi, pensum, 3. v. a. (rĕ, pendo). *To balance, counterbalance, compensate.*

Rĕpente, adv. (repens). *On a sudden, suddenly.*

Rĕpĕto, ĕre, pĕtīvi *or* pĕtĭi, pĕtītum, 3. v. a. (rĕ, pĕto). *To recount, detail.*

Rĕpōno, ĕre, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. v. a. (rĕ, pōno). *To reinstate; to lay up, store up.*—Pass.: rĕpōnor, i, pŏsĭtus sum.

Rĕpôstus for repŏsĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of repono.

Rĕquīro, ĕre, īvi, ītum, 3. v. a. (rĕ, quæro). *To enquire after.*

Rēs, rĕi, f. *A thing, matter, event, affair, circumstance.*—For res publica: *The state, commonwealth.*

Rĕses, ĭdis, adj. (rĕsĭdeo). *Idle, inactive, inert, sluggish.*

Rĕsīdo, ĕre, sēdi, no sup., 3. v. n. (rĕ, sīdo). *To seat one's self, take one's seat, sit down.*

Rĕsisto, ĕre, stĭti, no sup., 3. v. n. (rĕ, sisto). *To stand still, halt.*

Rēspecto, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. intens. (respĭcio). *To regard, pay heed to, pay attention to.*

Respondĕo, ēre, spondi, sponsum, 2. v. n. (rĕ, spondeo). *To answer.*

Rēsto, āre, stĭti, no sup., 1. v. n. (re, sto). *To remain, be left.*

Resŭpīnus, a, um, adj. (rĕ, sŭpīnus). *Lying on the back, lying with the face upwards.*

Rĕsurgo, ĕre, surrexi, surrectum, 3. v. n. (rĕ, surgo). *To rise again.*

Rĕtĕgo, ĕre, texi, tectum, 3. v. a. (re, tĕgo). *To disclose, reveal.*

Rĕvīso, ĕre, vīsi, vīsum, 3. v. a. (re, vīso). *To visit again, revisit.*

Rĕvŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (re, voco). *To recall,*—Pass.: rĕvŏcor, āri, ātus sum.

Rex, rēgis, m. (rĕgo). *A king.*

Rhēsus, i, m. *Rhesus.*

Rĭgĕo, ēre, ŭi, no sup., 2. v. n. *To be stiff.*

Rīma, ae, f. *A seam.*

Rīpa, ae, f. *The bank.*

Rŏgĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. freq. (rogo). *To ask frequently; to keep asking.*

Rōma, ae, f. *Rome.*

Rōmānus, a, um, adj. *Roman.*

Rōmŭlus, i, m. *Romulus.*

Rŏsĕus, a, um, adj. (rŏsa). *Rosy.*

Rŏta, ae, f. *A wheel.*

Rŭdens, tis, m. *A rope, line, cord.*—Plur.: *The cordage, rigging.*

Rŭīna, ae, f. (ruo). *Ruin, destruction, overthrow:*—cœli rŭīna, *the fall of heaven* or *the sky, i.e., a storm, tempest.*

Rŭo, ĕre, i, tum, 3. v. n. *and* a. —Neut.: *To fall with violence; to rush, hasten;* Act.: *To cast up, throw up.*

Rūpes, is, f. (rumpo). *A cliff, steep rock.*

Rus, rūris, n. *The country.*—Plur.: *The fields.*

Rŭtŭli, ōrum, m. plur. *The Rutulians.*

Săbæus, a, um, adj. (Saba). *Sabæan.*

Săcerdōs, tis (sacer). *A priest, a priestess.*

Săcro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (săcer). *To consecrate.*—Pass.: săcror, āri, ātus sum.

Sæcŭlum, i; see seculum.

Sæpe, adv. *Frequently, often.*

Sævĭo, īre, ĭi, ītum, 4. v. n. (sævus). *To be fierce, to rage.*

Sævus, a, um, adj. *Fierce, cruel; spirited, bold, valiant.*

Săgitta, ae, f. *An arrow.*

Săl, sălis, m. (rarely n.). *The salt water, the sea, the briny ocean.* —Pl.: *Witty sayings, witticisms.*

Saltem, adv. *At least, at all events, any how.*

Sălum, i, n. *The sea.*

Sălūs, tis, f. (salvĕo). *Safety, welfare.*

Sămus (Sămŏs), i, f. *Samos.*

Sanctus, a, um, adj. (sancĭo). *Venerable, august.*

Sanguis, ĭnis, m. *Blood; family, stock, race.*

Sarpēdon, ŏnis, m. *Sarpedon.*

Sător, ōris, m. (sĕro). *A father.*

Sāturnĭus, a, um, adj. (Saturnus). *Saturnian.*

Saxum, i, n. *A rock.*

Scĕlus, ĕris, n. *Guilt, wickedness.*

Scēna, ae, f. (scaena). *The stage, scene; a wide open space.*

Sceptrum, i, n. *A royal staff, a sceptre; kingdom, dominion, rule.*

Scindo, ĕre, scĭdi, scissum, 3. v. a. —With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To divide, separate, part asunder.*

Scintilla, ae, f. *A spark.*

Scĭo, īre, scivi *and* scĭi, scītum, 4. v. a. *To know, perceive, have knowledge of; to know how.*

Scŏpŭlus, i, m. *A projecting point of rock; a rock, cliff, crag.*

Scūtum, i, n. *A shield.*

Scyllæus, a, um, adj. (Scylla). *Scyllæan.*

Sēcessus, ūs, m. (sēcēdo). *A retreat, recess.*

Sēcludo, ĕre, si, sum, 3. v. a. (sē, claudo). *To shut out, exclude.*

Sĕco, āre, ŭi, tum, 1. v. a. *To cut.*

Sēcŭlum, i, n. *A generation, age; the times.*

Sēcum = cum se; see cum.

Sĕcundus, a, um, adj. (sĕquor). *Favourable, prosperous.*

Sēcūrus, a, um, adj. (se = sine, cūra). *Unconcerned, regardless; free from danger, safe, secure.*

Sĕd, conj. *But, yet.*

Sĕdĕo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. n. *To sit.*

Sēdes, is, f. (sĕdĕo). *A dwelling-place, abode.*

Sĕdīle, is, n. (sedeo). *A seat.*

Sēdĭtĭo, ōnis, f. *Insurrection.*

Sēmĭta, ae, f. (se, mĕo, to go). *A by-way; a path, footpath.*

Semper, adv. *Ever, always.*

Sĕnātus, ūs, m. (senex). *The Senate; the assembly of elders.*

Sēni, ae, a, num. distrib. adj. plur. (sex). *Six each.*

Sententĭa, ae, f. (sentio). *Opinion, purpose, will, resolve.*

Sentĭo, īre, sensi, sensum, 4. v. a. *To perceive, observe.*

Sēpĭo (saepio), īre, si, tum, 4. v. a. (sepes). *To enclose, encircle.*—Pass.: sēpĭor, īri, tus sum.

Septem, num. adj. indecl. *Seven.*

Septĭmus, a, um, num. ord. adj. (septem). *Seventh.*

Sĕquor, i, ūtus sum, 3. v. dep. *To follow, imitate, pursue.*

Sĕrēno, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (serenus). *To clear.*

Sĕrestus, i, m. *Serestus.*

Sergestus, i, m. *Sergestus.*

Sĕrĭes, ĭēi, f. (sĕro). *A series.*

Sermo, ōnis, m. *Conversation, discourse.*

Sertum, i, n. (sĕro). *A garland, wreath.*

Servĭtĭum, i, n. (servus). *Slavery, servitude.*

Servo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *To preserve, keep, retain.*

Seu, see sive.

Si, conj. *If.*

Sīc. *In this manner, so, thus.*

Sīcănĭa, ae, f. *Sicily.*

Sĭchaeus, i, m. *Sichaeus.*

Sĭcŭlus, a, um, adj. *Sicilian.*

Sīdon, ŏnis *and* ōnis, f. *Sidon.*

Sīdŏnĭus, a, um, adj. *Sidonian.*

Sīdus, ĕris, n. *A star.*

Signum, i, n. *A sign, statue.*

Sĭlentĭum, i, n. (silens). *Silence.*

Sĭlĕo, ēre, ŭi, no sup., 2. v. n. *To be silent.*

Sĭlex, ĭcis, m., rarely f. *A flint.*

Silva, ae, f. *A wood.*

Sĭmĭlis, e, adj. *Like.*

Sĭmŏïs, entis, m. *The Simoïs.*

Sĭmul, adv. *At the same time.*

Sĭmŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (sĭmĭlis). *To feign, counterfeit.*—Pass.: sĭmŭlor, āri, ātus sum.

Sīn, conj. (si, ne). *If on the contrary, if however, but if.*

Sĭne, prep. gov. abl. *Without.*

Singŭlus, a, um (mostly plur.), adj. *One by one, one after another.*

Sĭno, ĕre, sīvi, sĭtum, 3. v. a. *To allow, permit, suffer.*

Sĭnus, ūs, m. *Bosom; a bay, harbour, gulf.*

Sīve (contr. seu), conj. (si, ve). *Or if;* sive (seu) . . . sive (seu), *whether . . . or; whether . . . or whether.*

Sŏcĭo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a (socius). *Associate.*

Sŏcĭus, ĭi, m. *A friend, companion, comrade.*

Sōl, sōlis, m. *The sun.*

Sŏlĕo, ēre, ĭtus sum, 2. v. semi-dep. n. *To be accustomed, to be wont.*

Sŏlĭum, i, n. *A throne.*

Sōlor, āri, ātus sum, 1. v. dep. *To comfort, solace, console.*

Sŏlum, i, n. *The ground, soil.*

Sōlus, a, um, adj. *Alone.*

Solvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *To loosen, to get rid of.*

Somnus, i, m. *Sleep, a dream.*

Sŏno, āre, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. v. n. *and* a. Neut.: *To sound, resound;* Act.: *To give forth the sound of.*

Sŏnōrus, a, um, adj. (sŏno). *Resounding, roaring..*

Sōpĭo, īre, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. v. a. *To lull to sleep, to cause to sleep.*—Pass.: sōpĭor, īri, ītus sum.

Sŏror, ōris, f. *A sister.*

Sors, tis, f. *A lot; fate, destiny.*

Spargo, ĕre, sparsi, sparsum, 3. v. a. *To disperse, scatter.*—Pass.: spargor, i, sparsus sum.

Spartānus, a, um, adj. *Spartan.*

Spĕcŭlor, āri, ātus sum, 1. v. dep. (spĕcŭla). *To look out for, observe.*

Spēlunca, ae, f. *A cave.*

Sperno, ĕre, sprēvi, sprētum, 3. v. a. *To despise, slight.*—Pass.: spernor, i, sprētus sum,

Spēro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *To hope for, to expect.*

Spēs, spĕi, f. (spēro). *Hope, expectation.*

Spīro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *To give forth, emit, exhale.*

Splendĭdus, a, um, adj. (splendĕo). *Brilliant, splendid.*

Spŏlĭum, i, n. *Spoil, booty, plunder.*

Sponda, ae, f. *A couch.*

Sprētus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of sperno.

Spūma, ae, f. (spŭo). *Foam.*

Spūmo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. n. *To foam.*

Stăbĭlis, e, adj. (sto). *Firm, enduring.*

Stăgnum, i, n. (sto). *A pool, swamp, fen.*—Plur.: *Waters.*

Stătŭo, ĕre, i, ūtum, 3. v. a. (sto). *To set, build, erect.*

Sterno, ĕre, strāvi, strātum, 3. v. a. *To spread, bring to the ground, prostrate, overthrow.*—Pass.: sternor, i, strātus sum.

Stīpo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *To encompass; accompany.*

Stirps, is, f. (rarely m.). *A stem, stock, race, lineage.*

Sto, āre, stĕti, stātum, 1. v. n. *To stand.*

Strātum, i, n. (sterno). *The pavement.*

Strātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of sterno.

Strĕpĭtus, ūs, m. (strĕpo). *A noise, din.*

Strīdĕo, ēre, i, no sup., 2. v. n.; also strīdo, ĕre, i, no sup., 3. v. n. *To creak, whistle, howl, roar.*

Strīdor, ōris, m. (strīdĕo). *A creaking.*

Stringo, ĕre, xi, strictum, 3. v. a. *To cut down, lop off.*

Strŭo, ĕre, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *To heap up; set in order, arrange.*

Stŭdĭum, i, n. (stŭdĕo). *Eagerness, eager pursuit.*

Stŭpeo, ēre, ŭi, no sup., 2. v. n. *To be amazed, to be astounded.*

Suādĕo, ēre, si, sum, 2. v. a. *To advise, recommend.*

Sŭb, prep. gov. acc. *and* abl. *Under, beneath; at the approach of, towards.*

Sŭbactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of subigo.

Subdūco, ĕre, duxi, ductum, 3. v. a. (sŭb, dūco). *To draw up, haul up.*

Sŭbĕo, īre, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, v. n. *and* a. (sŭb, ĕo). Neut.: *To proceed, approach.*—Act.: *To enter.*

Sŭbĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. (sŭb, ago). *To subdue, vanquish.*—Pass.: sŭbĭgor, i, actus sum.

Sŭbĭto, adv. (sŭbĭtus). *Suddenly, on a sudden.*

Sublīmis, e, adj. *High, on high, aloft.*

Submergo, ĕre, si, sum, 3. v. a. (sŭb, mergo). *To sink, overwhelm.*—Pass.: submergor, i, mersus sum.

Submersus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of submergo.

Subnecto, ĕre, no perf., nexum, 3. v. a. (sŭb, necto). *To bind below, fasten beneath.*

Subnixus, a, um, P. perf. of obsol. verb subnītor (sŭb, nītor). *Supported by, resting on.*

Subrīdĕo, ēre, rīsi, no sup., 2. v. a. (sŭb, rīdĕo). *To smile.*

Subvolvo, ĕre, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. v. a. (sŭb, volvo). *To roll along.*

Succēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. (sub, cēdo). *To go under; approach, draw near to.*

Succingo, ĕre, cinxi, cinctum,

3. v. a. (sŭb, cingo). *To gird.*—Pass.: succingor, i, cinctus sum.

Succipio, see suscipio.

Succurro, ĕre, curri, cursum, 3. v. n. (sŭb, curro). *To aid, assist, succour.*

Suffundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. (sŭb, fundo). *To overspread.*—Pass.: suffundor, i, fūsus sum.

Suffūsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of suffundo.

Sŭi, pron. pers. sing. *and* plur. *Of himself, herself, itself, themselves.*

Sulcus, i, m. *A furrow.*

Sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. *To be.*

Summus, a, um, sup. adj. *Highest, loftiest; the top of.*

Sŭper, adv. *and* prep. Adv.: *In addition, moreover.*—Prep. with Acc. *or* Abl.: With Acc.: *Over; upon, on the top of: above, beyond.*—With Abl.: *Respecting, concerning, about.*

Sŭperbĭa, ae, f. (superbus). *Pride, haughtiness.*

Sŭperbus, a, um, adj. (sŭper). *Proud, arrogant, superb.*

Sŭpĕrēmĭnĕo, ēre, no perf. nor sup., 2. v. a. (sŭper, ēmĭnĕo). *To rise above, over-top.*

Sŭpĕri, ōrum (ûm), m. plur. *The gods above.*

Sŭpĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *and* n. (sŭper). Act.: *To pass over, overcome.*—Neut.: *To have the upper hand.*

Sŭpersum, esse, fŭi, v. n. (sŭper, sum). *To remain, survive.*

Sŭpĕrus, a, um, adj. (sŭpĕr). Pos.: *That is above, on high;* Comp.: sŭpĕrĭor; Sup.: sŭprēmus *and* summus.

Supplex, ĭcis, c. *A suppliant.*

Supplĭcĭter, adv. (supplex). *Suppliantly, humbly, submissively.*

Sūra, ae, f. *The calf.*

Surgo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, 3. v. n. (sŭb, rĕgo). *To rise, arise.*

Sus, sŭis, c. *A hog.*

Suscĭpĭo (succipio), ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. (sŭb, căpĭo). *To take, receive.*

Suspendo, ĕre, pendi, pensum, 3. v. a. (sub, pendo). *To hang up, suspend.*

Suspĭcĭo, ĕre, spexi, spectum, 3. v. a. (sŭb, spĕcĭo). *To look up to.*

Suspīro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. n. (sŭb, spīro). *To sigh.*

Suûm, gen. plur. of sus.

Suus, a, um, pron. poss. (sŭi). *His, hers, its, theirs.*

Syrtis, is, f. *A sand-bank.*

Tābĕo, ēre, no perf. nor sup., 2. v. n. *To pine, waste away.*

Tăbŭla, ae, f. *A board, plank.*

Tăcĭtus, a, um, adj. (tăcĕo). *Silent, still.*

Tālis, e, adj. *Of such a kind, such.*

Tam, adv. *So, so very.*

Tămen, adv. *Notwithstanding, nevertheless.*

Tandem, adv. *At length, finally; pray now; I pray thee.*

Tango, ĕre, tĕtĭgi, tactum, 3. v. a. *To touch; move, excite, affect.*

Tantum, adv. (tantus). *So much, so greatly.*

Tantus, a, um, adj. *So much, so great, so large, so important.*

Tardus, a, um, adj. *Slow, tardy.*

Taurīnus, a, um, adj. (taurus). *Belonging to a bull; bull's.*

Taurus, i, m. *A bull.*

Tectum, ti, n. (tĕgo). *The roof; a house, dwelling, building.*

Tēcum for cum te.

Tegmen, ĭnis, n. (tĕgo) *A covering; hide.*

Tellūs, ūris, f. *A land, country.*

Tēlum, i, n. *A weapon.*

Temno, ĕre, tempsi, tum, 3. v. a. *To despise, scorn.*

Tempĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *To rule, regulate, govern.*

Tempestas, tis, f. (tempus). *Storm, tempest.*

Templum, i, n. *A temple.*

Tempus, ŏris, n. *Time, season.*

Tendo, ĕre, tĕtendi, tensum *or* tentum, 3. v. a. *and* n. Act.: *To stretch out, extend; direct one's steps; strive, endeavour.*—Neut.: *To bend one's way.*

Tĕnĕo, ēre, ŭi, tum, 2. v. a. *To hold, keep possession of; arrive at.* —With iter., *etc.*: *To bend one's way, proceed.*-Pass.: *To be stayed, controlled, influenced.* — Pass.: tĕnĕor, ēri, tus sum.

Tento, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. intens. (tĕnĕo). *To try, attempt, essay, endeavour.*

Tentōrĭum, i, n. (tendo). *A tent.*

Tĕnus, prep. (put after its case) gov. abl. *As far as, up to.*

Ter, num. adv. *Three times, thrice.*

Tergum, i, tergus, ŏris, n. *The back; hide*:—a tergo, *at one's back, behind.*

Tergus, ŏris; see tergum.

Termĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (terminus). *To circumscribe, bound.*

Terni, ae, a, num. distrib. adj. plur. (tres, trĭum). *Three each, three apiece.*

Terra, ae, f. *The earth, soil, ground; a land, country.*—Orbis terrarum, *or* simply terræ, *the circle of lands—the lands, i.e., the earth, the world, the globe.*

Terrĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. a. *To frighten, terrify.*

Tertĭus, a, um, adj. (tres). *Third.*

Testūdo, ĭnis, f. (testa). *A tortoise; an arch, vault.*

Teucer, cri, m. *Teucer.*

Teucri, ōrum, ûm, m. plur. *The Trojans.*

Thĕātrum, i, n. *A theatre.*

Thēsaurus, i, m. *A treasure.*

Thrēïssa, ae, adj. f. *Thracian.*

Thymum, i, n. *Thyme.*

Tĭbĕrīnus, a, um, adj. (Tiberis). *Belonging to the Tiber; Tiberine.*

Tĭmĕo, ēre, ŭi, no sup., 2. v. a. *To fear, dread, be afraid of.*

Tĭmor, ōris, m. (tĭmĕo). *Fear.*

Tĭmāvus, i, m. *Timavus.*

Tingo, ĕre, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To plunge one's self.*

Tŏgatus, a, um, adj. (toga). *Provided with a toga; toga-wearing.*

Tollo, ĕre, sustŭli, sublātum, 3. v. a. *To lift up, raise, uplift.*

Tondĕo, ĕre, tŏtondi, tonsum, 2. v. a. *To shear, clip.*—Pass.: tondĕor, ēri, tonsus sum.

Torquĕo, ēre, torsi, torsum *and* tortum, 2. v. a. *To whirl around; hurl.*

Torrĕo, ēre, torrŭi, tostum, 2. v. a. *To burn, roast, parch.*

Tŏrus, i, m. *A couch.*

Tŏt, num. adj. indecl. *So many.*

Tŏtĭdem, num. adj. indecl. (tot). *Just so many, just as many.*

Tŏtĭes, num. adv. (tot). *So many times, so often.*

Tōtus, a, um, adj. *The whole, entire.*

Trabs, is, f. *A beam.*

Trăho, ĕre, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *To drag; draw out, prolong.*—Pass.: trăhor, i, tractus sum.

Trājĭcĭo (traiicio), ĕre, jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. (trans, jăcĭo). *To pierce.*—Pass.: trajĭcĭor, i, jectus sum.

Transĕo, īre, īvi *or* **ĭi, ĭtum, v. a. irreg. (trans, eo).** ***To cross over, elapse.***

Transfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, v. a. (trans, fĕro). ***To transfer.***

Transfīgo, ĕre, fixi, fixum, 3. v. a. (trans, figo). ***To pierce through, transfix.*** **— Pass.: transfīgor, i, fixus sum.**

Transiero, fut. perf. of transeo.

Tremo, ĕre, ŭi, no sup., 3. v. n. ***To tremble, quiver.***

Tres, trĭa, num. adj. plur. ***Three.***

Trĭdens, tis, masc. (tres, dens). ***A three-pronged spear; a trident.***

Trīginta, num. adj. plur. indecl. ***Thirty.***

Trīnăcrĭus, a, um, adj. ***Trinacrian, Sicilian.***

Trĭōnes, um, m. plur. (for the more usual septemtrĭōnes; septem, trĭo). ***The seven stars near the North Pole,*** **called** ***Charles's Wain,*** **also** ***the Great and Little Bear.***

Tristis, e, adj. ***Sad, sorrowful.***

Trīton, ōnis *or* **ōnos, m.** ***Triton.***

Trōes, um. ***The Trojans.***

Trōĭlus, i, m. ***Troilus.***

Trōĭus, a, um. ***Trojan.***

Trōja (Troia), ae. ***Troy.***

Trōjānus (Troianus), a, um. ***Trojan.***

Trōs, is, m. ***A Trojan.***

Tū, tŭi, pron. pers. ***Thou, you.***

Tŭĕor, ēri, ĭtus sum, 2. v. dep. ***To look, behold, protect, defend.***

Tum, adv. ***At that time, then, in the next place.***

Tŭmĭdus, a, um, adj. (tŭmĕo). ***Swelling, swollen.***

Tundo, ĕre, tŭtŭdi, tunsum, 3. v. a. ***To strike, beat, smite.*** **—Pass.: tundor, i, tunsus sum.**

Tūnĕ, ***i.e.,*** **tu ne.**

Turba, ae, f. ***A crowd, throng.***

Turbo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (turba). ***To disturb, agitate, confuse; throw into disorder.***

Turbo, ĭnis, m. (turba). ***A whirlwind, hurricane.***

Tūs, ris, n. ***Frankincense.***

Tūtus, a, um, adj. (tŭĕor). ***Safe, in safety.***

Tŭus, a, um, pron. poss. (tū). ***Thy, thine; your.***

Tydīdes, ae, m. ***Diomedes.***

Typhōĭus, a, um, adj. ***Typhœan.***

Tyrannus, i, m. ***A monarch, sovereign, despot, tyrant.***

Tyrrhēnus, a, um, adj. ***Etrurian, Tuscan.***

Tyrĭus, a, um. ***Tyrian.***

Tyrus, i, f. ***Tyre.***

Uber, ĕris, n. ***Fertility, fruitfulness, richness.***

Ubi, adv. ***When; as soon as; where.***

Ubīque, adv. ***Wherever it may be; anywhere, everywhere.***

Ullus, a, um, adj. ***Any.***

Umbra, ae, f. ***Shadow, ghost.***

Unā, adv. ***At one and the same time, together.***

Uncus, a, um, adj. ***Hooked, bent, curved.***

Unda, ae, f. ***Water.***

Unde, rel. adv. ***Whence.***

Unus, a, um, adj. ***One, alone, single.***

Urbs, is, f. ***A city.***

Urgĕo, ēre, si, no sup., 2. v. a. ***To drive, force, push, impel.***

Uro, ĕre, ussi, ustum, 3. v. a. ***To burn, fret, chafe, vex.***

Usquam, adv. ***Anywhere.***

Ut, ŭtī, adv. and conj. Adv.: ***When; how; as; as soon as.*** **— Conj.:** ***That, in order that.***

Utĭnam, adv. ***Oh! that; would that; I wish that.***

Utor, ūti, ūsus sum, 3. v. dep. *To use, make use of, employ.*

Văco, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. n. *To be empty.*—Vacat, *there is leisure.*

Vădum, i, n. (vādo). *A shoal.*

Vălĭdus, a, um, adj. (vălĕo). *Strong, powerful, mighty.*

Vallis, is, f. *A valley.*

Vānus, a, um, adj. *Vain, idle; false, deceptive.*

Vărĭus, a, um, adj. *Various.*

Vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (vastus). *To lay waste, devastate.*

Vastus, a, um, adj. *Vast, huge,*

Vĕ, enclitic conj. *Or.*

Vĕho, ĕre, vexi, vectum, 3. v. a. *To carry, convey.*—Pass.: *To sail.* —Pass.: vĕhor, vĕhi, vectus sum.

Vel, conj. *Or if you will; or:* vel . . . vel, *either . . . or.*

Vēlāmen, ĭnis, n. (velo). *A garment, dress, clothing.*

Vĕlim, pres. subj. of volo.

Vēlĭvŏlus, a, um, adj. (vēlum, vŏlo). *Sail-flying, winged with sails.*

Vēlum, i, n. (vĕho). *A sail:* vela dare (ventis), *to give the sails to the winds, i.e., to set sail.*

Vĕlŭt (-ŭti), adv. (vĕl, ut). *Even as, just as, like as.*

Vĕlŭti, see velut.

Vēnātrix, trīcis, f. (venor). *A huntress.*

Vendo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. v. a. (vēnum, do). *To sell.*

Vĕnēnum, i, n. *Charm, poison.*

Vĕnĭa, ae, f. *Indulgence.*

Vĕnĭo, īre, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. *To come.*

Ventus, i, m. *The wind.*

Vĕnus, ĕris, f. *Venus.*

Verbum, i, n. *A word.*

Vēre, adv. (vērus). *Truly.*

Vĕrĕor, ēri, ĭtus sum, 2. v. dep. *To fear, be afraid, dread.*

Vēro, adv. (vērus). *In truth, assuredly; indeed.*

Verro, ĕre, ri, sum, 3. v. a. *To sweep along.*

Verso, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. intens. (verto). *To turn often, keep revolving.*

Vertex, ĭcis, m. (verto). *The top, summit; the pole.*

Verto, ĕre, verti, versum, 3. v. a. *To turn.*—Pass. in reflexive force: *To turn one's self; change; overturn.* — Pass.: vertor, i, versus sum.

Vĕru, ūs, m. *A spit.*

Vērus, a, um, adj. *True, real, actual.*—In adverbial force: *Truly.*

Vescor, i, no perfect, 3. v. dep. *To feed upon, to eat.*

Vesper, ĕris *and* ĕri, m. *The evening; the evening star.*

Vesta, ae, f. *Vesta.*

Vester, tra, trum, pron. poss. (vos). *Your.*

Vestis, is, f. *A garment, clothing, dress.*

Vĕto, āre, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. v. a. *To forbid.*—Pass.: vĕtor, āri, ĭtus sum.

Vĕtus, ĕris, adj. *Old, ancient.*

Vĭa, ae, f. *A way, passage.*

Victor, ōris, m. (vinco). *Conqueror, victor.*

Vīcīnus, a, um, adj. *Neighbouring.*

Victu, supine in u fr. vīvo.

Victus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vinco.

Victus, ūs, m. (vīvo). *A living, way of life; provisions.*

Vĭdĕo, ēre, vīdi, vīsum, 2. v. a. *To see, behold.*—Pass.: vĭdĕor, ēri, visus sum: *To be seen; to seem, appear.*

Vīginti, num. adj. indecl. *Twenty.*

Villus, i, m. *Shaggy hair.*

Vincĭo, īre, vinxi, vinctum, 4. v. a. *To bind, tie, fasten.*—Pass.: vincĭor, īri, vinctus sum.

Vinclum, i (-ŭlum, i), n. (vincĭo). *A bond, fetter, chain.*

Vinco, ĕre, vīci, victum, 3. v. a. *To conquer, overcome.*—Pass.: vincor, i, victus sum.

Vinctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vincio.

Vincŭlum, i; see vinclum.

Vīnum, i, n. *Wine.*

Vĭr, vĭri, m. *A man.*

Vīres, ĭum, plur. of vis.

Virgo, ĭnis, f. *A maiden, virgin.*

Vĭrĭdis, e, adj. (vĭrĕo). *Green.*

Virtus, ūtis, f. (vir). *Valour, bravery.*

Vis, (plur. vīres, ĭum), f. *Strength, force, violence.*

Viscus, ĕris (mostly plur.), n. *The flesh.*

Vīsu, supine in u fr. video.

Vīsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of video.

Vītālis, e, adj. (vita). *Vital.*

Vīvo, ĕre, vixi, victum, 3. v. n. *To live.*

Vīvus, a, um, adj. (vīvo). *Living; lively, strong, powerful.*

Vix, adv. *Scarcely, with difficulty.*

Vŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *and* n. *To call; invoke, call upon.*—Pass.: vŏcor, āri, ātus sum.

Volnus, see vulnus.

Vŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. n. *To fly.*

Vŏlo, velle, vŏlŭi, v. irreg. *To be willing; wish, desire.*

Vŏlŭcer, cris, cre, adj. (vŏlo). *Swift, rapid.*

Vŏlūto, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. intens. (volvo). *Roll along, spread; revolve, ponder.*

Volvo, ĕre, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. v. a. *and* n. Act.: *To roll; revolve, consider.*—Neut.: *To roll onward.*—Pass.: volvor, i, vŏlūtus sum.

Vŏro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *To devour, swallow up.*

Vortex, ĭcis, m. (verto). *A whirlpool, eddy.*

Vosmet, vos, with suffix met.

Vōtum, ti, n. (vŏvĕo). *A vow.*

Vox, vōcis, f. (vōco). *The voice; a sound; a word.*

Vulgo (volgo), āre, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. (vulgus). *To spread abroad, make widely known.*—Pass.: vulgor, āri, ātus sum.

Vulgus (volgus), i, m. *and* n. *The common people; populace; the throng, crowd, mass.*

Vulnus, ĕris, n. *A wound.*

Vultus (voltus), ūs, m. *Face, countenance.*

Xanthus, i, m. *The Xanthus.*

Zĕphyrus, i, m. *Zephyrus, the west wind.*

Printers: Warren Hall & Lovitt, 88, Camden Road, N.W.

